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BAY STATE POLITICS.

WHAT THE PARTIES ARE DOING.

THE REPUBLICANS DISORGANIZED—THE CANDIDATES INFORMALLY NAMED—THEIR RESPECTIVE STRENGTH — THE DEMOCRATS LIKELY TO RENOMINATE GASTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 22, 1875.

It should not be inferred from the little that has appeared in the papers that the State political campaign here this year is to be a quiet, uneventful affair. On the contrary, the promise is of quite as animated a canvass as usual. Though there has been "nothing in the papers," until within a few days, the Republican leaders, or those who flattered themselves that they were leaders before the, to them, surprising break up of last year, have been active for a month or more, and friends of candidates have been traveling through the State testing the strength of their favorites among the town and ward politicians, and quietly endeavoring to make "combinations." But none of them move about with a very confident air, and they are painfully suspicious of each other. The fact is, the surprising turn-over of last Fall, upsetting all the calculations of the party leaders, has served to make them and their workers distrustful of their power and to render them exceptionally cautious. The path is not clear, and they hardly know just where to look for it. There are again many candidates, each with zealous working friends, and the present danger is of a splitting up into "cliques." It is proposed to call some of the prominent men of the party together at an early day, and in secret meeting consider the situation, examine critically the prospect, and, if possible, hit upon a course which will lead to the nomination of the best man available, on a platform satisfactory to the majority of the Republicans of the State. This would be very lovely, a union of all the factions, if it could be accomplished. But it is not very likely that it can. They are not of the uniting kind.

The most prominent names at present before the State for the Republican nomination, not formally, of course, are Alexander H. Rice, Dr. George B. Loring, ex-Gov. Talbot, whose nomination last year through the efforts of the Prohibitionists on the obnoxious prohibitory issue, caused the Republican defeat; Lieut. Gov. Knight, and Gen. Devens, who was prominent before all Christendom on the memorable seventeenth, as the Bunker Hill orator. The greatest amount of quiet work thus far has been done by the Rice men, but the first to establish head-quarters are the Talbot men. They present him, not as a Prohibitionist, being careful to avoid any reference to the liquor question, which they do not intend to bring into the canvass unless forced to by criticism of their candidate, but as "a man of large experience in public affairs, of unsullied integrity, and of unquestioned Republicanism, a man who commands the respect and confidence of the entire people." Mr. Talbot has made a statement, not for publication, but in a private business letter to a friend from whom it has found its way into print, which his friends are confident will help him among those Republicans who voted against him last Fall on account of his declarations in his veto of the license bill; and this statement is that he hopes to see the present law thoroughly tested, though he does not believe in the license principle, and cannot understand how any honest friend of temperance can throw obstacles in its way. All that his ardent friends say for Mr. Talbot is undoubtedly true. He is a man of public experience and integrity, and has always been a consistent Republican; but it does not appear to be generally felt, outside of the circle of his prohibitory friends, that he can be safely run into the convention as a candidate. Last Summer and Fall are not far enough distant in the past to be forgotten. He was the candidate forced on the convention by the Prohibitionists, and was defeated, all of which is greatly against him. His turn may come, and probably will come, it is contended, but not this year. It can be said of Mr. Talbot that he himself is not seeking the nomination, has not "put himself in the hands of his friends;" and that the canvass is worked by his admirers and the Prohibitionists generally "on their own hook."

Mr. Rice's strength appears to be largely, and almost wholly, here in Boston and its vicinity. But outside of Boston he does not now have much of a following. It is remembered against him that though a pronounced license man, and of those who were bitterly opposed to the tactics of the Prohibitionists, he moved in the convention, after the declaration of the vote showing the majority for Talbot, the latter's unanimous nomination, with a little sugar-and-water speech, which did not sound very well to those who so keenly felt the mortification of the yoke which had been put upon them by the action of the convention. Still his friends are working hard in his behalf, and the straight-out Republican organs in this city have been induced to "pronounce" for him. He is a gentleman of culture and experience; has served long and well as a public officer here in the municipality and in Congress, and has long been available for the Governor's chair. If elected he would, no doubt, make an excellent Governor, and would administer the affairs of State in a gentlemanly and altogether respectable manner.

Dr. Loring, many believe, has a better chance this year than ever before, notwithstanding the fact that he has been so often presented as a candidate. His friends are of the sturdy order, and believe thoroughly in him. Those who scout the idea that he has much strength are not aware of his popularity in the country districts. He stands well on the liquor question, being obnoxious to neither the Liberals nor the Prohibitionists, and his record as a consistent Republican is clear. His friends believe that he is one of the strongest candidates, and express their determination to work diligently for him, though he himself stands in the background, determined in no way to seek the nomination. During the last year he has made many warm friends, and if an entirely new man is not to be taken, it is apparent that he is in the front rank.

But the talk of a new man is quite freely indulged just at this moment. There is a movement, in which such men as Hoar and Dawes are said to be prominent—though with how much truth I do not know—in behalf of Devens. But, it is thought that he will think long before he will consent to give up a life position on the Bench for the uncertainties of political life. Other men are talked of, and as the time for the caucuses draws near, the most prominent will come to the front. It is understood that the convention will be held about the middle of September—earlier than last year.

The Democrats will undoubtedly renominate Gaston, unless there should be an unexpected revolution, though there is considerable opposition to him among those whom your New-York politicians would call "Short-hairs." He has hardly been partisan enough during his administration to suit them, and has disgusted them by sometimes nominating Republicans to vacant offices. And then they are restive under the license law, which is the first liquor law that has seriously interfered with free rum, and they hold him responsible for it. But the longer-headed larders of the party see that Gaston is their best man, as he can draw more Republican votes than any one else they could nominate; and only through Republican votes can they elect their man. They are hopeful of the future, believing that through the dissensions created by the many candidates before the Republicans, and the differences of opinion on the liquor question, they can again carry the victory, and this time electing other officers besides the Governor. They are watching the movements among the Republicans, and doing what they can to make a breach between the Prohibitionists and the license men. Upon all these movements the free and independent voter looks with interest, and proposes to vote as last year for the best ticket presented.

A BOLD BANK ROBBERY.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF WINTHROP, ME., ENTERED BY BURGLARS—THE SAFES BLOWN OPEN AND THE CONTENTS TAKEN.

LEWISTON, Me., July 23.—The National Bank of Winthrop was entered by burglars this morning, and the bank vaults and safe of the savings bank were opened. The work is supposed to have been done by New-York professionals, who came up on yesterday's train. The robbery was a bold operation. It was effected by at least three persons, who must have been professionals. It occurred about 3 o'clock this morning. The bank is on the second floor of a brick building on Main street, near the Winthrop House. The safes were blown open by nitro-glycerine, as is supposed, there being no indication of powder. There were three distinct explosions, all of which were heard by several persons. The robbers left within ten minutes of the last explosion, which was so severe as to blow out all the windows in the front part of the bank and cause a general smash-up inside. The contents of the main safe were so badly mutilated, and so many fragments were left behind that it is thought the amount realized by the robbers could not have been large. The capital stock of the bank is $100,000, and the amount of the deposits in the savings bank was about $100,000. The safes of both institutions were rifled of their entire contents. The standing of the bank, the Directors say, will not be impaired.

Every effort is being made to arrest the robbers. They were prepared with jimmies, and other burglars' tools, which were left behind in their hasty flight.

A dispatch just received says that four men have been arrested on suspicion, near Bethel. As the distance from here is about forty miles, it is doubtful if they could have got so far in the time they have had.

THE MISSING CANAL RECORDS.

THEIR IMPORTANCE TO THE INVESTIGATION —SEARCH FRUITLESS SO FAR.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 23.—The documents missing from the office of the Division Engineer of the Erie Canal are the final account books and other papers and documents relating to three contracts, which are the subject of investigation by the Canal Commission. One of the contracts, standing in the name of H. D. Denison, is for the improvement of the Bullard Bend on the Champlain Canal. Another, standing in the name of Mr. Belden, is for the construction of a bridge over the Mohawk at Cohoes. John B. Yates, Division Engineer of the Eastern Division, assisted by Col. John L. Dodge, of his office, has been working diligently for some time past to bring to light the missing records, but thus far they have had their labor for their pains.

Mr. Yates yesterday made a formal return to the Canal Commissioners that certain books and papers which they had asked to have produced from his office could not be found.

The search is not ended, and will be prosecuted at all the offices along the line of the canal. The final account-books, it may be explained, contain the original minutes, figures, diagrams, &c., which formed the bases of the several contracts. Hence their importance to the investigation. One, at least, of the missing books was seen by the State Engineer and Surveyor as late as last Winter. In case the books cannot ultimately be found, it will be necessary to measure over again the work included in the contract. This cannot be done until after the closing of canal navigation and the withdrawal of the water.

Mr. Yates and all his employes were examined before the commission this morning touching their knowledge of the missing records. They severally swore that they were entirely ignorant of the whereabouts of any of the books and papers in question.

THE WRECKED STEAMER ABBOTSFORD.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—The steamer Abbotsford, reported lost on the Welsh coast, was a brig-rigged iron vessel of 2,611 tons register, with a carrying capacity of 2,300 tons of cargo, and accommodating thirty saloon and 650 steerage passengers. She was built in a most thorough and substantial manner, by the Messrs. Gourlay Brothers, of Dundee, Scotland, in 1873, and made her first trip in April of that year. The ship was fully insured in Great Britain and France, and the freight was insured in this country and in Europe.

The steamer City of Limerick has been secured to take the place of the Abbotsford in the American line, and will sail from Liverpool next Wednesday. By this arrangement the sailing of the steamers of the American line will proceed without interruption.

The agents of the Abbotsford are in receipt to-day of a cable dispatch from Liverpool stating that the Superior Court had reversed the decision of the lower court in the collision case of the steamer Abbotsford versus the steamer Indus, and had decided in favor of the Abbotsford.

THE NEWARK EXPLOSION.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 23.—A special to the *Gazette* from Newark, Ohio, states that twenty-two persons, of which number sixteen were boys, were badly burned in the explosion mentioned last evening, and twenty-seven persons, of whom eighteen were boys, were slightly burned. Willie Frey, a boy, whose hands, head, and feet were severely burned, died to-night of his injuries. This is the only death that has occurred. The accident was caused by the free use of an inflammable fluid which was used in saturating the building for testing a fire-extinguisher. The fluid ran from the building into the street where it was accidentally ignited, and the flames spread so rapidly that the crowd was overwhelmed by them.

THE FEAR OF AN OVERFLOW OF THE MISSISSIPPI DISPELLED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 23.—The report of the signal service of only one inch rise at Cairo for the past twenty-four hours, and three inches here, has dispelled all fears of any serious damage from overflow, as the Mississippi River will be declining before the freshet from the Ohio reaches the cotton lands, and the general impression is that but little damage to the cotton crop will result from the present rise.

DONAHUE COMPLETES HIS 1,100 MILE WALK.

BOSTON, Mass., July 23.—Hugh Donahue, the pedestrian, completed at Mystic Park, last night, the wonderful feat of walking 1,100 miles in 1,100 consecutive hours—one mile each hour. He was in good condition at the close.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PLIMSOLL PROTESTS—MORE VIGOROUS LANGUAGE.

LONDON, July 23.—A protest placed by Mr. Plimsoll on the table of the House of Commons last night is published. In it Mr. Plimsoll says: "I protest in the name of God against the delay of the Shipping bill. Although the bill itself is an atrocious sham, there is enough humanity and knowledge in the House to change it into a good measure." He denounces the present laws against breach of contract which leave sailors who have unknowingly agreed to sail in unseaworthy ships the alternative of the jail or death, and continued: "I charge the Government with wittingly and unwittingly playing into the hands of the maritime murderers inside and outside the House to secure the continuance of the present murderous system. I desire to unmask the villains who sit in this House, fit representatives of the more numerous but not greater villains outside. I demand that the bill be proceeded with. Failing in this I lay upon the heads of the Premier and his colleagues the blood of all who perish next Winter from preventable causes, and pronounce against him and them the wrath of God."

PLIMSOLL'S OUTBURST PREARRANGED — HE REFUSES TO WITHDRAW HIS REMARKS — EXTRAORDINARY FLOOD AT PETERBOROUGH.

LONDON, July 23.—The House of Commons has passed the Canada Copyright bill.

The Central Press report of the scenes in the House over the Shipping bill says it was remarked in the lobbies that there was much method in Mr. Plimsoll's madness. The outburst was apparently prearranged. Mr. Plimsoll came to the House with his valise, and was prepared to go to prison. He has been in the library of the Commons to-day searching for precedents. He persists in his refusal to withdraw his remarks. A tremendous scene is expected when the subject comes up again next Thursday.

The waters of the River Nene, at Peterborough are from fifteen to twenty feet above the ordinary level, and the current has increased in velocity to sixteen and twenty miles an hour. Last night the rise was so sudden that bedrooms in buildings along the river were flooded, and sleeping inmates barely saved their lives. Four thousand acres of grazing land are flooded between Earith and Denburgh, and 3,000 cattle are deprived of pasturage. The water is three and four feet deep on 4,000 acres of land near Whittlesey. No such flood has been seen in that section of the country for fifty years.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL BILL.

LONDON, July 23.—The Channel Tunnel bill, which has already passed the House of Commons, passed its second reading in the House of Lords to-day without opposition.

THE HOME RULE BANQUET AT DUBLIN.

LONDON, July 23.—The Home Rule members of Parliament have abandoned their intention of attending a Home Rule banquet in Dublin on the 4th of August, because Mr. Newdegate's Convent bill, which they oppose, is expected to come up in the House of Commons at that time.

A BANQUET TO THE AMERICAN TEAM.

LONDON, July 23.—Mr. Samuel Remington gave a banquet to the American Team to-night. Major Leech and other members of the Irish Team were among the guests. Speeches were made by, and the heartiest congratulations exchanged between, the Americans and Irishmen on their respective victories at Dollymount and Wimbledon.

THE CONSTITUTION ADOPTED BY THE PRESBYTERIAN COUNCIL.

LONDON, July 23.—The Constitution adopted by the Presbyterian Council has been made public. The name given the new union is "Alliance of Reformed Churches Throughout the World." All churches are included which hold to the Presbyterian system and creed. The preamble of the constitution recites the objects of the alliance, which are to demonstrate unity of belief among Protestants, organize mission work, promote educational and social reforms, and oppose infidelity and religious intolerance.

THE ABBOTSFORD A COMPLETE WRECK.

LONDON, July 23.—The steam-ship Abbotsford, which went ashore in Cwmmae's Bay, keeled over at 1 o'clock this morning, and her stern sunk in seven fathoms of water. The vessel is a complete wreck.

THE BANKRUPT COLLIES GET BAIL.

LONDON, July 23.—Alexander and William Collie, who were committed to Newgate in default of $40,000 bail, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, have secured the necessary bonds and been released.

AUSTRIA.

END OF THE STRIKE AT BRUM.

VIENNA, July 23.—The strike of the weavers at Brum has ended, a compromise having been effected between the strikers and their employers.

GERMANY.

THE GERMAN EXHIBITORS AT THE CENTENNIAL—MORE ROOM WANTED.

BERLIN, July 23.—The list of German exhibitors at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition has been officially closed. The number of those who intend to exhibit in the Art Department is 800. The large manufactories on the Rhine, and in Westphalia and Saxony will be specially represented. An imperial Commissioner has been appointed to obtain more room for the German department in the Exhibition Building.

THE PRIESTS OBEYING THE LAW CONCERNING CHURCH PROPERTY.

BERLIN, July 23.—The Government continues to receive from important members of the Catholic clergy their submission to the law relative to the administration of church property.

SPAIN.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION CONSTITUTIONALLY ESTABLISHED.

MADRID, July 23.—The Constitutional Committee yesterday adopted by a vote of 22 against 8 an article of the proposed constitution establishing religious toleration.

THE CREW OF THE BAYONES RELEASED BY THE CARLISTS.

SANTANDER, July 23.—The Carlists have released the crew of the Spanish steamer Bayones, which was wrecked near Motrico.

FATAL EXPLOSION IN A PAPER MILL.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, July 23.—At 9 o'clock last night one of the cooking tanks in Close & Son's paper mill exploded, causing the explosion of four others and utterly destroying the stock in the stock-rooms, the engines, and more than half of the mill. Of the men in the mill five were killed—Chiha, the fireman; Gilmore, the foreman; Smaller and Tierney, laborers, and Herman Bechtel, a workman in a flour mill near by, who had stepped into the paper mill about a moment before the explosion. The bodies of Chiha, Bechtel, and Gilmore were blown 500 feet, across the street and over the houses, and were recovered. The bodies of Tierney and Smaller were either buried in the ruins or blown into the river. The mill was worth $250,000.

THE COTTON CONVENTION.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS—NEW GRADES RECOMMENDED—THE COLLECTION OF CROP STATISTICS—GRADE DEFINITIONS.

GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., July 23.—The National Cotton Convention was called to order at 10:30 o'clock this morning. There was a full attendance of delegates. A large number of guests were present, among whom many were ladies. The convention proceeded to execute the special order, namely, the election of a President, Vice President, and seven Directors. The Chairman of the New-York delegation nominated John Phelps, of New-Orleans, for President, and he was elected without a single dissenting voice. This result was received with general applause. The Chairman of the New-Orleans delegation nominated Stephen Harrison, of New-York, for Vice President. A. F. Herring, of Augusta, Ga., and Charles A. Wesson, of New-York, were also nominated. A ballot was taken, when Mr. Harrison was elected by an overwhelming majority. Next followed the voting for seven Directors, and after balloting for three-quarters of an hour, the following ticket was elected: E. C. Stone, of Galveston; W. L. Trenholm, of Charleston, S. C.; Henry Hall, of Mobile; J. W. Lathrop, of Savannah; W. A. Goodwin, of Memphis; J. F. Wheless, of Nashville, and W. C. Reynolds, of Norfolk.

Acknowledgments of thanks were made by the successful candidates who were present.

Mr. Whitlock, of New-York, moved that a committee of three be appointed by the President to inquire into the question of the insecurity of bills of lading. The motion was agreed to, and Messrs. Wheless, of Nashville; Whitlock, of New-York, and Pinckney, of Charleston, were appointed as such committee.

Mr. Estlin, of New-Orleans, moved that the convention recommend to Congress an early completion of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, and the acceptance of the proposition made by Col. Thomas A. Scott. The motion was agreed to without discussion.

Mr. Pinckney, of Charleston, moved that two grades be established in addition to those adopted at the last convention, to be known as "middling fair" and "fair," and that the Committee on Classification in New-York be requested to put up the same and forward them to other Exchanges.

Mr. Johnson, of Savannah, moved that all the Cotton Exchanges at the convention should account for official use of the figures of the next crop statement to be compiled by the committee appointed from the National Exchange for that purpose. Adopted.

The convention then received the report of the committee upon the plan pursued by the New-Orleans Cotton Exchange to secure correct information and make up an official crop statement for 1874 and 1875. It was favorably received. It was resolved to adopt the same plan for the National Cotton Exchange reports in future, and the report of the committee upon the definition of false and fraudulently packed cotton and mixed cotton was received. False and fraudulently packed cotton is defined to be such bales as may contain any foreign substance, water-packed or bales containing damaged cotton in the interior without indication of such damage upon the exterior of the bale, and such bales as are plated or composed of good cotton upon the exterior and decidedly inferior cotton in the interior of the bales in a manner not to be detected without opening them. This definition was unanimously adopted and made official. It was moreover resolved that the reclamation of such cotton to be valid must be made within 100 days after its arrival, and be presented to the seller at the point of shipment within thirty days thereafter. The same committee reported the following definition of mixed packed cottons to be such bales as contain more than one quarter of cotton, the lower quality being so situated in the bale that no design of false or fradulent packing appears. The difference however, in qualities must equal at least one-half the grade in the bales sold as low middling and above, and one full grade of bales sold as below low middling.

This was adopted and made official.

There was an evening session at which the subject of locating a national cotton convention was brought forward. The convention was in favor of Augusta, Ga. This report was adopted, as was also a motion that the Executive Council be instructed to obtain a charter, and provide a seal for the National Cotton Exchange Association.

THE M'GRATH-WILKES LIBEL SUIT.

WILKES GIVES BONDS IN $2,500 TO ANSWER TO THE LIBEL SUIT AND M'GRATH IN $250 TO KEEP THE PEACE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Friday, July 23, 1875.

Mr. George Wilkes, in answer to the summons and warrant of arrest served upon him yesterday, appeared before John Carr, Notary Public in this town, to-day, and gave security in $2,500 to appear to answer in the libel suit for $25,000, before reported, in which Mr. McGrath is libellant. Rush C. Hawkins and C. K. Smith, of New-York, were his sureties.

This afternoon Justice Scott's court was filled by the friends of each, who were anxious to see the matter quietly adjusted. There was some feeling manifested by the adherents, but none by the principals. Mr. Wilkes was in court first with his counsel, Mr. Rush C. Hawkins, and soon after Mr. McGrath entered with his legal adviser, Mr. Pike. Counsel had a slight consultation, in which they agreed that the best course to pursue would be to acknowledge the breach of the peace and to place Mr. McGrath under the usual bonds to refrain from a similar recurrence. With this intention and the acquiescence of the principals, Mr. Pike thus addressed the court: "Upon the suggestion of the gentleman appearing on the other side, who seems to appreciate the relation of the parties, and Mr. Wilkes' suggesting his fears of Mr. McGrath, and after consulting with Mr. McGrath, who was reluctant and desirous of an investigation, I think it proper, notwithstanding Mr. McGrath's objections, to enter his bonds to preserve the peace toward Mr. Wilkes. The whole matter between the parties will be fully brought out in the libel suit upon which Mr. Wilkes has been this day arrested."

Rush C. Hawkins, on behalf of his client, merely desired to correct the counsel on the other side in one particular. Mr. Wilkes had expressed no fear of his assailant, and the suggestion of Mr. Pike emanated from himself. He fully concurred in all else that had been said, and thought that the court could judiciously order the entry of such bond. Here Mr. Wilkes very unfortunately said that he, personally, was not afraid of Mr. McGrath, but he wanted the peace kept for legal reasons. The court gravely frowned down the useless expression of bravery, and Mr. McGrath, with a new-plucked bouquet in his button-hole, smiled sardonically and asked, "What have I to sign?" Justice Scott indicated that no objection being made, he was willing to set the amount of the bond at the customary figure. Mr. Pike filled out the blank, and Messrs. Stephens Dunn and John W. Gaffney became defendant's sureties for $250.

Strange to say no limitation as to duration was specified, so that if the gentleman, Mr. McGrath, knocked George Wilkes' head off to-night the sureties would hardly forfeit.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 23.—Col. Oscar Folsom, a well-known attorney, and Judge Advocate General of the Eighth Division National Guard of the State of New-York, was thrown from his buggy this evening, dislocating his neck. He died at 10 o'clock.

MOUNTAIN MEADOWS.

THE STORY OF THE MORMON MASSACRE.

TESTIMONY AT LEE'S TRIAL—OVERWHELMING EVIDENCE AGAINST THE MORMONS—THE MASSACRE PLANNED BY THE CHURCH—LEE THE LEADER OF THE INHUMAN BUTCHERY.

BEAVER, Utah, July 23.—At 2 o'clock to-day, the first witness in the trial of John D. Lee and others was called. Robert Keyes came to Utah Oct. 2, 1857, through the Mountain Meadows; saw two piles of bodies of women and children piled promiscuously, about sixty to seventy; the children from two months old to twelve years; the smaller ones were torn by wolves and crows; some bodies were shot, some had their throats cut, some were stabbed, and all were torn by wolves except one woman a little way off, who appeared as if she were asleep; there was a bullet hole in her left side; from appearances the bodies had been dead for fifteen days; seven of us saw them; the pile of men's bodies was further on; did not go to see them; there was no clothing on the bodies except a sock on the foot of one man; none had been scalped.

Ashel Bennett, called: Was at the Meadows December, 1857; saw bones there—a horrible sight of skeletons of women and children, with curls and long tresses of hair dried in blood; the children were from ten to twelve years of age; some of the skulls had the flesh dried on them; the bodies had been covered up, but wolves evidently dug them out.

Philip Klingen Smith, a defendant, of San Bernardino, Cal., was called. The prosecution entered a *nolle prosequi* as to himself; lived in Cedar City in 1857 since 1852; the Meadows are forty-five miles south of Cedar City, on the California road; was at the massacre in September, 1857; heard of emigrants coming; the people were forbidden to trade with them; felt bad about it; saw a few of them at Cedar City; this was on Friday; some swore, and Higbee fined them; they went on; heard rumors of trouble; on Sunday it was the custom to have meetings of the President and Council, the Bishops and Council, and the High Council; I was a Bishop; the question as to their destruction came up for discussion; Haight, Higbee, Morrill, Allen, Willis, myself, and others, were there; some of the brethren opposed destruction; I did; Haight jumped up and broke up the meeting; I asked what would be the consequences of such an act; Haight then got mad; the Indians were to destroy them on Monday; Higbee, Haight, White, and I met and discussed the same subject again; I opposed their destruction; Haight relented, and told White and me to go ahead and tell the people that the emigrants should go through safely; we did so; on the road we met John Lee, and told him where we were going; he replied that he had something to say about that matter; we passed the emigrants at Iron Springs; next morning we passed them again as we came back; they had twenty or thirty wagons and numbered altogether over 100 persons, old and middle-aged men and women, youths, and children; while near home we met Ira Allen; he said that the doom of the emigrants was sealed, and that the die was cast for their destruction; also that Lee had orders to take men out and intercept the emigrants, and that Allen was to go on and counteract what we had done; I went home. Three days afterward Haight sent for me, and said that orders had come from the camp that they did not get along, and wanted reinforcements; that he had been to Parowan and got further orders from Col. W. H. Dame to finish the massacre, to decoy the emigrants out, and spare only the small children who could not tell the tale; I went off and met Allen, our first runner, and others; Higbee came out, and said we were ordered out armed and equipped, so I went; Hopkins, Higbee, John Willis, and Sam Purdy went along; we had two baggage-wagons with us; we got to Hamblin's ranch in the night, three miles from the emigrants. We there met Lee and others from the general camp, where the largest number of men were. We then found the emigrants were not all killed. Lee called me out for consultation. He told me the situation. The emigrants, he said, were strongly fortified. There was no chance of getting them out. Higbee gave orders to decoy them out the best way we could. This was agreed to, and the command was given to John D. Lee to carry out the whole plan. They went to the camp; Lee placed all the soldiers in a hollow square and addressed them. They were all white men, about fifty in all. The Indians were in another camp; saw there Slade and his son; Jim Pearce and probably his sons, too, all those from Cedar, and Bill Stewart, Levin, Jacobs; I think Dan McFarlan too; Slade and I were outraged, but we said, "What can we do? We can't help ourselves;" just then the order to march was given, and we had to go; we were put in double file; Higbee had command of part of the men; it was the Nauvoo Legion, organized from tens up to hundreds; we marched in sight of the emigrants; either Bateman or Lee went out with a white flag. A man from the emigrants met them. Lee and the man sat down on the grass and had a talk; don't know what they talked about. Lee went with the man into the entrenchments. After some hours they came out and the emigrants came up with the wounded in wagons ahead. The wounded were those hurt in the three days' previous fight; said the Mormons and Indians could not oust the emigrants; next came the women and next the men; as the emigrants came up the men halted, and the women on foot, with the children and wounded, went on ahead with John D. Lee; the soldiers had to be all ready to shoot at the word; when the word halt came the soldiers fired; I fired once; don't know if I killed the men; they were not all killed the first shot; saw the women afterward dead, with their throats cut; I saw as I came up to them, a man kill a young girl; the men were marched in double file first, then thrown in single file with soldiers alongside; heard the emigrants congratulating on their safety from the Indians at last; John M. Higbee came and ordered my squad to fire; Lee, like the rest, had fire-arms; no emigrants escaped; saw soldiers on horses to take on the wing those who ran; saw a man run; saw Bill Stewart, on a horse, go after one and kill him; saw one wounded man beg for his life, but Higbee cut his throat; the man said, "I would not do this to you, Higbee;" he knew him; after I fired, was told to gather up little children; as I went I saw a large woman running toward the men crying "My husband, my husband!" a soldier shot her in the back and she fell dead. As I went on I found wagons, with wounded all out on the ground, with their throats cut. I went on and found children, and put them in a wagon and took them to Hamblin's house. I saw no more. The soldiers had dispersed. Two of the children were wounded. One died at Hamblin's. I think I had to leave it there. Many of the soldiers were from southern counties, and I did not know them. Next day, I, McCurdy, and Willis took the children to Cedar City, leaving one at Pinto Creek. On the road we met a freight train of wagons. I went to old Mrs. Hopkins and told her we had children with us. She bustled around and got places for them. I took one girl baby home, and my wife suckled her. I afterward gave it to Birkbeck, he having no children. The children were well treated, I believe. Good places were obtained for them.

The question of allowing the statements of the co-conspirators as to to the disposal of the emigrants' property after the massacre was here argued for an hour. The court held it admissible. During the argument, Sutherland, for the defense, said it was an attempt to fix the crime on some one else, Lee being only the figure-head.

A. Baskin, for the prosecution, replied he wanted but the truth whoever it implicated; that Sutherland feared his real client would be reached, (decided sensation, it being known that Brigham Young was meant.)

Witness resumed: After several days Haight sent me to the Iron Springs, where the wagons, cattle, and goods of the emigrants were, to get them and put them in the tithing-house; I was to brand the cattle too; found there John Gorie and Hunter, and Allen; I put the goods in the Church tithing-office cellar; left the wagons in front of the tithing office; branded the cattle with the Church brand, a cross; Lee was in the cellar with me and saw the goods; Haight and Higbee told me a council had been held and Lee deputed to go to President Brigham Young and report all the facts of the massacre; Lee went, and I followed to attend to conference Oct. 6, at Salt Lake City; met Lee at Salt Lake; asked if he had reported to Brigham Young; he said yes, every particular; same day I, Lee, and Charley Hopkins called on Brigham Young; he there, in presence of them, said, "You have charge of that property in the tithing office, turn it over to John D. Lee. What you know of this, say nothing of it; don't talk of it even among yourselves; had to go to Vegas Lead Mines to get some ore; while I was gone Lee took the property, had an auction, and sold it off; so Haight and Higbee told me; Haight sold part of the cattle to Hooper, afterward Congressional delegate, for boots and shoes; there were Indians at the massacre; the hills were pretty full of them; they were deputed to kill the women; I saw an Indian cut a boy's throat; I heard of no effort to restrain the Indians; three of them died from wounds received from the emigrants. The Indians came back to Cedar, where they lived. Two of their chiefs' names were Bill and Tom. I saw some of the emigrants' property in the possession of the Indians. I saw Lee get dresses and jeans from the tithing office out of the emigrants' plunder. I learned from Allen that Lee was the one to gather up the Indians to attack the emigrants. I talked with Lee about it afterward. Lee was Indian Agent at Harmony, traded with the tribes, and issued goods and rations from the Government to the Indians.

The court here adjourned.

After to-day night sessions will be held.

The court has warned the citizens not to speak to the jurors from the street, and declares that such an offense will be punished.

During the time that Klingen Smith was testifying, giving the horrible details of the massacre, the suspense was terribly painful. Lee's square, hard, low-browed face and neck became fairly purple and black. His wives scarcely breathed, straining forward to catch each syllable.

The excitement in town is intense. It is understood that Klingen Smith's story, in all the material details, is the same as Lee's suppressed confession as to the massacre. Klingen Smith's reputation here is that of a man of truth. He could not be impeached save by facts.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Connecticut Legislature has adjourned *sine die.*

The San Domingo Congress assembled on the 10th inst.

A Havana dispatch says that Capt. Gen. Valmaseda has returned to Havana.

Two inches of rain fell at Providence, R. I., between 3 and 10 o'clock yesterday.

There were 198 deaths in Vera Cruz during the month of June, of which 125 were from *vomito.*

J. Dougherty, a resident of Philadelphia, was drowned at Atlantic City, N. J., while bathing yesterday.

The Mexican elections for Judges of the Supreme Court, Senators, and Congressmen have passed off without disturbance.

Patrick Conley, while in a state of intoxication Thursday, was run over by a train of cars at Great Barrington, Mass., and killed.

The Messrs. Wolfe, arrested at Montreal on capias, at the instance of H. B. Claflin & Co., of New-York, have been released on $4,000 bail.

It is reported that W. K. Muir, late Manager of the Great Western Railway, will shortly assume the management of the Canada Southern Railway.

The Pooling Convention of the railroads at Atlanta, Ga., has adjourned. The South Carolina Railroad was forced in on local and through freights.

A car on the incline of the coal mines at Ashland, Ky., broke loose Thursday and ran off the track into a house occupied by a family named Claxton, instantly killing a woman and a boy ten years old.

A man aged about thirty-five years, who registered as "W. H. Vandiver, Cincinnati," either jumped or fell from the fourth-story window of the Fountain Hotel, in Baltimore, yesterday morning, and was instantly killed.

The Newfoundland fishery is improving. Favorable reports from various sections have been received at St. John's. The fishermen in the neighborhood of Yarmouth are doing well. One vessel caught 250 quintals of codfish in a few days.

The body of a man about forty years of age was found in the bay at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., yesterday. Deceased had sandy hair and whiskers, and his clothing consisted of a black sack coat with velvet collar, white linen shirt, white cotton undershirt, dark cassimere pants, and gray woolen socks.

The body of the two-year-old child taken from the Woonasquatucket River, at Woonsocket, R. I., has not yet been identified, and foul play is suspected. A partial post-mortem examination indicates that the child was dead when thrown into the water.

Charles Donaham, a book-keeper in the employ of William Glenny & Co., of Cincinnati, was brought before a Magistrate Thursday charged with embezzling some $2,000, which was made up of a series of small peculations extending over a year or eighteen months.

At a trial held in Greenup, Ill., Thursday, A. J. Cochran and Thomas E. Edmonds were committed without bail for the murder of Milo Eames, the engineer who was killed at Long Point. May Meyerson, a passenger, who sat on the forward end of the smoking car, positively identified Edmonds as one of the miscreants. Edmonds keeps a saloon at Long Point.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Early yesterday morning a fire broke out in a two-story frame building on Monroe avenue, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, owned and occupied by Thomas Haley as a dwelling and grocery store. The flames communicated to another two-story frame house adjoining, also owned by Haley, and occupied by a Mr. Beckman as a dwelling, and both were entirely destroyed. The fire thence spread to a third two-story frame building, owned and occupied by Henry Costello as a dwelling, which was also destroyed. Mr. Haley's loss on the first house is $1,800; insured for $1,300 in the Niagara Company. Loss on stock of groceries, $500; insured in the Germania. Loss on furniture, $600; insured for $400 in the Germania. His loss on the second house is $4,000; insured for $2,500 in the Niagara. Mr. Costello's loss on his house is $4,000; insured for $2,500 in the New-York. It is stated that the fire caught from the outside of the grocery store.

Shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in a one-story brick building in the rear of No. 2,000 Third avenue, owned and occupied by J. Ingerbrand, provision dealer. The fire was caused by the spontaneous combustion of some lard and sawdust. Damage to stock and building, $700.

REVENUE COLLECTORS ARRESTED.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 23.—J. M. Bean, Collector of Internal Revenue, and a Deputy Collector, were arrested to-day on an order issued by the Commissioner of a State court on complaint of one Ferdinand W. Hartman.

The Collector had seized a distillery and contents to enforce the payment of an assessment. Among the contents were fourteen barrels of highwines, of which Hartman claims to be the owner. The defendants were held to bail in the sum of $17,000 each for trial.

THE CRIMINAL CLASSES.

ARE THEY PROTECTED BY THE POLICE FORCE?

MR. PENNOYER SUPPLEMENTS HIS PREVIOUS TESTIMONY—INEFFICIENCY OF THE DETECTIVE FORCE, AS PROVED BY THEIR OWN EVIDENCE.

The Legislative Committee at present inquiring into the causes of the increase of crime in the City of New-York continued its investigations yesterday, in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen. There was a pretty full attendance, which included a number of the Police Captains. The members of the committee present were Messrs. Campbell, McGowan, Dessar, and Hess. Mr. Townsend was yesterday at his post, and conducted the examination of the witnesses.

ANDREW PENNOYER'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Andrew Pennoyer, whose testimony on Thursday attracted so much attention, was recalled in the first instance and examined by Mr. Townsend as follows:

Q.—You stated you had met with another incident of the same kind as that to which you testified yesterday, a few weeks before. What was it?

Witness—I did not expect to be asked to say anything about that matter. About a month previous I went into a celebrated house, the "Seven Sisters," on Twenty-fifth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; I was accosted by a woman in an entirely different way from the other occasion; I went with her, and she said they had just moved in, and had scarcely any furniture, but that there was a bed in the basement. I went to the room, and was only there a little while when I heard a scratching on the door. Pretty soon there was a great fuss, and she said that the man who kept her was there, and would shoot me. I said "I guess not; ask him in, I would like to make his acquaintance." I found that my pocketbook had been gone through, and $20 taken from it, leaving $5 in it. I dressed at leisure, came out, and found half a dozen women sitting on the hall stairs. I bade them good evening, in a pleasant way, and as I went out there was a man standing in the front of the house on the sidewalk, but he walked away when he saw me. I turned round, and was looking at the house, laughing at my own folly, when I saw a police officer in uniform come out at the same door that I had. He was a tall, youngish looking man. He crossed near me, and I approached to get into conversation with him, thinking I might get his number, but he started on the run and I lost sight of him at Twenty-fifth street and Broadway.

Q.—Did you make any complaint? A.—No, I was perfectly satisfied. The bed in this house was set in the usual way, with the head of it to the door. They came in through the regular door. I could easily tell that it was a panel arrangement, for Gardner had posted me as to how they were worked.

Mr. Townsend here produced one of the picture-albums taken from the City Hall Precinct, and referring the witness to a portrait in it, asked if that was the one which the Superintendent had pointed out to him. He said that it was, and after going through the book, further testified that it was different from the others. It was a very light portrait, representing very little more than the head of a woman, whereas all the others gave a great deal more of the bust and were darkly shaded. Witness in answer to counsel, said that it would be impossible to tell from it whether the woman had light or dark eyes. The upper part of the face bore a resemblance to the woman who had robbed him, but not the lower.

Have you had any more of these episodes in your life? asked counsel, and the witness laughingly answered in the negative.

To Mr. Hess—The transaction mentioned to-day occurred, I think, in McCullough's precinct. It took place about a month before the other, about December, 1873.

Q.—Would you know the officer? A.—I think I would.

Q.—Had you any idea why he ran? A.—Well, I suppose he was afraid I would get his number; nothing occurred to give me any idea of why he ran.

Mr. Townsend—Are you sure he saw you? A.—As I came out to the sidewalk, I looked toward him and he looked toward me; I wanted to tell him of my little episode, and see how he made out. [Laughter.]

TESTIMONY OF DETECTIVE JACOB B. WARLOW.

Jacob B. Warlow, of the Detective force, who is next in command to Superintendent Walling, was the next witness. He testified that he has been in Head-quarters since January last, and that prior to that he was on the Detective force for about two years; he received, he said, certain written instructions from the Superintendent on Tuesday night last; these instructions directed him to leave the officers at a point where he could find them, go into a certain house and see for himself, and then get the officers and make a descent; he did not get any verbal instructions.

Mr. Townsend—Did you not state to me, in presence of Inspector McDermott, that you had received verbal instructions not to break in unless you saw something going on? A.—Yes.

Q.—Then why do you state that you received no verbal instructions? A.—I may have received instructions in other cases.

Q.—Did you receive any in this case? A.—I cannot recollect that I did.

Q.—Did you not say so to me in presence of Inspector McDermott? A.—I may have said so.

Q.—What did you do on that occasion? A.—I only went there and saw the room; I went there with Mr. Aub; I went over to the corner of Twelfth street and Fourth avenue, and there I got my information; I followed Mr. Aub, keeping half a block behind him; I had to labor under that disadvantage, and sometimes lost sight of him; I saw where he went in; I went up to a room where there was a woman; he was there, and he showed me a hole in the wall and directed me to look through it into another room.

Q.—Was it not a regular window? A.—Yes; it was a window, but not much larger than a hole in the wall.

Q.—What did you see? A.—I did not see anything.

Q.—Did he ask you to bend down and look in? A. I don't recollect that he did.

Q.—Will you swear that he did? A.—I will.

Q.—You heard them playing? A.—I heard chips rattling in the room.

Q.—In whose precinct was it? A.—It was in the Seventeenth.

Q.—Who is in charge? A.—I think Capt. McCullough.

Q.—Do you mean to say that you are so long in the force, and that you do not know who is in charge of the Seventeenth Precinct? A.—There have been several changes of late.

Q.—When was Capt. McCullough changed? A.—About a month ago.

Q.—And are you a month in the force without knowing the precinct of which Capt. McCullagh is in command? A.—I believe he is in command of the Seventeenth.

Q.—Do you know that a raid was made from McCullough's precinct? A.—Yes.

Q.—What did you do that night? A.—I did not learn the means of ingress and egress where the gambling was going on.

Q.—Were you not told by the woman that there was a door leading from the bar-room? A.—I don't recollect. I was there about an hour, and the men that I had brought with me were on Ninth street; I found there was no way of getting into the gambling room; I had no knowledge of the door from the bar-room leading to it.

Q.—Do you never do better than this? A.—I did better last night.

Q.—So I see. Did you get any money last night? A.—One of the men had some $1,000 in his pocket. We got also about 500 chips.

Q.—How did you get in last night? A.—I found there was a door through the water-closet and I pried it open with a jimmy. I did not see any gambling that night; last night I did.

To the Committee—I now occupy the position of a Roundsman, and am in the Detective Office. The Superintendent acts in the capacity of Chief of the Detective Force and I act under him.

TESTIMONY OF DETECTIVE PHILIP REILLY.

Detective Officer Philip Reilly examined: I was told off for this raid on Tuesday night. I was acting under orders, and did all I was commanded to do.

Q.—What was done as far as you know—it is not your usual way to do business, but what was done? A.—Mr. Warlow and I had a conversation—

Q.—Did he tell you he had been told up stairs that there were two entrances? A.—Yes, he told me there was one through the store, and another through Thirteenth street.

Q.—Do you think that Mr. Warlow is equal to the position which he occupies in respect to the Detective force? A.—I would rather not answer that question; I don't think I am a judge of it.

Q.—Is it a matter of delicacy? A.—It is; he is a brother officer.

Q.—How long did you stand in the street? A.—About three-quarters of an hour. A man came from the Fire Department next door, took a look at us, and we walked on.

Q.—If you had received that order, and had been in charge, don't you think you could have got in there? A.—I think I could, but I would rather wait until I had instructions from my superior officer.

Mr. Townsend read the Superintendent's order to Detective Officer Warlow, and repeated his question? A.—If I had seen them gambling, and had charge of the men, I think I would break in.

Q.—There was no doubt in your mind that they were gambling? A.—No.

To Mr. Campbell—The house is kept by men named Brady and Graham.

To Mr. Dessar—I am eleven years in the force and two years in the Detective Department.

Q.—If you saw them through a window playing and heard the rattle of chips, do you not think you would make a descent? A.—I don't think I would make a descent unless I saw them playing.

Mr. Townsend—Was there not, before the changes which have taken place, a number of detectives in the office who never made an arrest? A.—I would not say of my own knowledge that there was; it was reported that there were detectives who had never made arrests; they had the reputation of being expert detectives, and of being well off in this world's goods; it was a matter of public report and comment.

DETECTIVE WARLOW RECALLED.

Detective Warlow having been recalled said: I was at one time Captain of Police in the Seventh Precinct; I was reduced to the rank of Patrolman at my own request, on account of ill health; since that time I have acted as detective, with the rank of Roundsman; I know comparatively few notorious thieves by sight; I was principally employed in looking after missing persons; I now discharge the duties of Chief Detective at the Central Office; I was appointed by Walling, but do not know for what cause.

TESTIMONY OF DETECTIVE GEORGE LAUGHLIN.

George Laughlin was next sworn. He testified as follows: I have been a detective at Head-quarters for the past three weeks; before that I was patrolman in the Fifteenth Precinct; I was selected for my present position by Roundsman Warlow; have very little knowledge of panel thieves or other criminals outside of my old precinct; I am not much acquainted with crime in general; I was engaged in the raid on the gambling-house in Fourth avenue and Thirteenth street on the night of Tuesday last. While waiting at Thirteenth street with the other detectives, a fireman crossed the street and looked at us. I have been in the force between nine and ten years; I am not at all acquainted with panel thieves; I saw none of them in the Fifteenth Precinct that I could swear to; I had heard of there being panel thieves in the precinct two years altogether. I never knew of a descent on any such house; I could not give the name of any panel thief but Draper; I have had a man named Garibaldi pointed out to me, but was not told what his business was; I don't know what he does for a living; I can't say how many thieves I have arrested; I suppose three or four would be about the number; I am not aware that Draper is the man who recently ran for Assistant Alderman; I can't exactly state what the duties of a patrolman are; I suppose it is to go around with a club on the beat.

TESTIMONY OF MR. THEODORE AUB.

Mr. Theodore Aub, the law partner of Mr. Townsend, was the next witness. He gave his evidence as follows: I am a lawyer by profession; on Tuesday night last I was in the Superintendent's office at Head-quarters; Mr. Townsend was with me; he asked Superintendent Walling whether he was willing to place at his disposal a sufficient force to break up gambling in a certain house; the Superintendent called in Warlow, and asked him what men of the squad remained at Head-quarters; some conversation ensued between them; the Superintendent asked us what house we intended to "pull," but Mr. Townsend refused to tell him; it was at length agreed that at 10 o'clock that evening a party of detectives should meet at a point named and accompany us to the house; Mr. Warlow was assigned to the job, and it was agreed that he should take four or five men with him in order that we might secure as many of the gamblers as possible; his instructions were to capture the proprietor and dealer in any event. With this understanding we parted. At the hour appointed I met him in the Tenth Precinct; I asked him for several minutes in which to examine the ground, and promised that as soon as I had done this I would call him and his men to make the arrests. I then took him up to the corner of Twelfth street and Fourth avenue. At the next corner (Thirteenth street) we parted, he going up the west side of the avenue and I on the east. I had only been in the house a few minutes when I saw Warlow approaching; I opened the window and took him to it; the window was in an inside wall of the house and opened upon the room in which the gamblers were. A green screen filled the larger part of the aperture, and shielded the people within from observation. On opening the door a blaze of light issued from the inside room, and we could distinctly hear the clinking of chips. I refrained from looking in myself. I knew that if I was seen it would defeat our plans. I also wanted to have the detective see what was going on, so that in case the men took the alarm and got away he would recognize them, and could arrest them afterward at his leisure; I took him to the door and showed him the screen and window, and told him to look in there; this he declined to do; I then asked him if he was not satisfied that gambling was going on inside; he said he thought so, but he did not wish to put his head in, as it might alarm the occupants and give them time to escape; he then called the person who owned the house, and Mrs. Small, who lived in the house adjoining, and ascertained that there was an entrance to the room on the Thirteenth street side, and that it was bolted; there was also another entrance through the liquor saloon underneath the building; I urged him to force an entrance on the spot; he replied that the law would not allow him to do that; I told him he was mistaken, that there was ample authority for such a procedure; he replied that he would not do so without an order; finally, I advised him to go to Head-quarters and get his order from the Superintendent; I gave him a minute or two start and then left the house myself; my impression is that when I reached the sidewalk I met him there, although he had several minutes the start of me; I heard shortly after that the house had been pulled four weeks before on a "squeal," as they call it, but that it had been allowed to continue in full blast ever since.

TESTIMONY OF DETECTIVE ADAMS.

Thomas Adams, detective at the Central Office, was the next witness. He said: I was formerly patrolman in the Twenty-first Precinct; have been attached to the Central Office since February last; I was at one period ward detective of the precinct named under Capts. McElwaine and Allaire; I was engaged in the raid of Tuesday night last; I was instructed by Warlow to go into the house and locate the gambling; I tried the door, but could not open it; I returned and reported that it was the only door I could find; that was all I did that night; the next day I went there with a "jimmy" and burst open the front door; the noise roused the people, who came down with the intention of closing the door, but I kept the "jimmy" in the opening I had made, and so prevented them; I then pulled the door open and went in; I know of no panel-house in the Twenty-first Precinct; it extends from Twenty-sixth street to Forty-second, and from Fourth avenue to the East River; I was there during the year previous to January, 1875; I believe there was an attempt to establish a house of that character at one time, but it never succeeded; I was reappointed on the force on the 31st of March, 1873; I had been on the force before, and was "broke" through an error on the part of a Sergeant; I was assigned to duty in the Twenty-first Precinct immediately on my reappointment; there were two other men with me in that precinct at the time; they were known as "car" detectives; it was a part of my duty to find out whether there were any panel houses, houses of ill repute, gambling resorts, &c., in the precinct; I heard of one place where gambling was said to be going on; it was at No. 405 or 407 Fourth avenue; there was no complaint made by any one in regard to it; I only knew of its existence by general rumor; I could not say who told me of it first; I think it was first mentioned to me by citizens; I never saw gambling going on there; it was reported to be a sort of club-room. A gentleman named Walters occupied the room; I believe that he lived there; I don't know that it occurred to me that it was a strange thing for a gentleman to live in a room and at the same time have it occupied by a club; I went to the door on one occasion but I did not detect any one gambling; I reported to Capt. Allaire that I had no proof against the house; I think nothing was done in the matter at that time; I understood subsequently that the house had been "pulled;" I was ill at the time this was done, and consequently cannot say anything as to what took place.

TESTIMONY OF ELIZA WILLIAMS.

Eliza Williams, a middle-aged colored woman, living in the house adjoining the gambling den at the corner of Fourth avenue and Thirteenth street, was called to the stand. Her testimony was as follows: I have resided at No. 100 East Thirteenth street since the 1st of last February; Capt. McCullough called there some four weeks ago, and a gentleman with scars on both sides of his face accompanied him; I understood afterward that he was Robinson, the Captain's ward detective; the Captain and his friend made considerable noise in coming in; I thought at first it was some rowdies belonging in the neighborhood; the Captain came up the stairs first and asked me if Mrs. Small was in, and said that he wanted to see her on very important business; I said that she was not, but that he could leave a message for her with me; he looked out of the window into the gambling-room described by the previous witnesses, and asked me what there was out there; he said, "I am informed that the gamblers in that room have access to your house;" I told him that was a mistake, that the two houses were separate, and that none of the gamblers were ever in there; the ward detective then said, "Where are all your girls?" I answered that there were no girls in the house, and that I never kept any; the Captain then said "I want to see Mrs. Small personally;" I told him a second time that he could not see her then, as she was not at home; but that anything he wanted to say to her he might say to me, and it would be all the same; there was no gambling in the house adjoining us for two nights after it was "pulled;" after that it was reopened, and business went on as briskly as ever; the Captain, during the interview I have described, stood where he could look plainly into the gambling-room; there was nothing whatever between him and the gamblers—no screen, or shelter, or anything of that kind; I know that the Captain could see what was going on in there, for I could see by standing on my tip-toes, and he is tall enough to look over my head; I had never met Capt. McCullough before, and he did not tell me who he was at the time, although from his acting so big and important I thought he must be somebody; I told Mr. Sharkey, the keeper of the place down-stairs, that a detective had been at my rooms inquiring for Mrs. Small; "why," said he, "that wasn't a detective, that was Capt. McCullough, and the man with him was Robinson, his ward detective."

Mr. Townsend here stated that he would be compelled to ask the committee for an attachment against James Goff, also against James E. Kerrigan and Thomas Gould, witnesses who had been subpœnaed and refused to appear. After some consultation the required permission was granted. At the request of Mr. Townsend, Mr. Theo. Aub was appointed assistant counsel to the committee.

Mr. Campbell announced that the committee had intended to adjourn until Monday, but that as Mr. McGowan would be absent from the City until Wednesday, he thought they could postpone the next meeting until that day.

Mr. Dessar said that he was willing to go on with the examination every day during the season, if necessary, to conclude the work before them.

It was finally decided to adjourn until Wednesday morning next at 11 o'clock.

CENTENNIAL PREPARATIONS.

LIMITED TIME TO SECURE SPACE—AMOUNTS THUS FAR APPROPRIATED BY THE SEVERAL STATES—A CALL FOR MORE ENERGY.

From the Philadelphia North American, July 23.

The season of preparation for next year's Exhibition is fast wearing away, yet there are many who still seem to cling to the delusion that "there is plenty of time." So far is this from being the case that every one who purposes exhibiting ought not merely to know to-day precisely what he will bring hither next Winter, but he should have given to the Centennial Commission such thorough information about it as to enable those charged with the work of installation to fix upon the location of his exhibit. The allotment of space, we learn, will be commenced within a few weeks, and, in order to proceed with it, it will be necessary to suspend receiving further applications for space. This will probably be done about the 1st of September, so that those who fail to engage space within the next six weeks will be in a fair way to find themselves excluded from the Exhibition.

Throughout the past three years, but more especially during the last eighteen months, the Governors, Legislatures, and Commissioners of the several States have been frequently advised of the part it became them to take. As a general thing these appeals have met with responses which, if not as prompt as they should have been, are, on the whole, satisfactory. To be explicit, we may say that the Governments named below have made the appropriations specified, either as contributions to the cost of the Exhibition, or toward the arrangement of collective displays of their own natural, agricultural, or other resources:

Philadelphia	$1,575,000	Wilmington, Del.	$5,000
Pennsylvania	1,000,000	Illinois	10,000
		Michigan	7,500
United States Government	505,000	Arizona	5,000
New-Jersey	110,000	Arkansas	5,000
Massachusetts	50,000	Indiana	5,000
New-York	25,000	Kansas	5,000
Connecticut	25,000	Montana	5,000
New-Hampshire	20,000	Colorado	4,000
Nevada	20,000	Wisconsin	3,000
Ohio	13,000	Oregon	1,000
Delaware	10,000	Minnesota	500

In fairness it should be added that there are other States than those above named—Nebraska, Tennessee, Iowa, Oregon, Rhode Island, California, for instance—in which the work of representation has been undertaken by duly qualified boards, which are likely to make as creditable displays as those which have been officially endowed. On the other hand, some of those which have adequate funds at their disposal have given little or no sign of using them, and others are at this moment only commencing the work which ought already to be matured.

It is just as well to understand frankly, and from the outset, that there are in every State three men to whom the credit of a good exhibit, or the responsibility of a discreditable one, will be primarily attributable. These are the Governor and the two United States Centennial Commissioners. The first from his position, the others because of their acceptance of the office, lie under obligations both to their State and to the country at large from which they cannot be exonerated except by their creditable discharge. The work of preparation has been thoroughly laid out and set in motion at the central office of the commission, and it is now the duty of the Commissioners to see that it is carried out in their several States. It is best that, even at this late day, this should be distinctly realized, to the end that Commissioners who have been content to wear the honors of their office while shirking its labors, should bestir themselves to retrieve the wasted hours and escape a disagreeable reckoning next year.

GEN. RYAN'S WILL.

The will of the late Gen. W. A. C. Ryan, who was executed by the Spanish authorities at Havana, was presented for probate in Chicago on Wednesday. The will was made the day previous to his death, and is given herewith:

St. Jago de Cuba, Nov. 3, 1873.

Know all men by these presents that I, W. A. C. Ryan, being in sound mind, do make this, my first and last will, giving all my property, real and personal, to my brother, John George Ryan.

All my right, title, and interests in and to all tracts or parts of land in Montgomery County, State of Maryland, and containing chrome and asbestos, now appearing upon the records in the names of William Larrybridge and W. A. C. Ryan. Also, all my interest in the copper mines on the Musclesbell in Montana; my claim against the Government, and my claim against W. A. Whittaker and James Thayer; all property described in a power of attorney given by Gen. George W. Cook, Oct. 30, 1873.

My interest in Montana Territory I value at $100,000, and the chrome and asbestos property at $50,000.

Gov. J. L. Gibbs is to receive at least $600, and Gen. George W. Cook $2,000, should that amount not be received by him already.

My brother, John G. Ryan shall dispose of the property as he may feel disposed.

In testimony whereof I have caused my seal to be affixed this 3d day of November, 1873.

W. A. C. RYAN.

Witness: Samuel Jose Bertard.

The Chicago *Journal* says: "It will be seen that there is only one witness to this will. That may do for some other States and countries, but in Illinois the law requires two witnesses to every such instrument. For this reason the court will be compelled to deny the application for probate. What will next be done with the important document remains to be seen.

DEAF PEOPLE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

A Boston man has taken alarm at the form in which some of the "returns" for the Bureau of Statistics of that State have been made out, especially those relating to physical defects. He says, in a letter to his favorite journal: "Take for instance, inquiry fourteen in the family schedule, and we will suppose a case precisely similar to what may frequently occur in filling out these returns. A. is an old gentleman who has been, unfortunately, from birth somewhat deaf; he has one son who, inheriting this infirmity, has in turn transmitted it to a daughter. A, in making out his schedule, reports himself as deaf, and enumerates as relatives similarly afflicted a son and a granddaughter. So far everything is correct; three persons have been reported deaf, and that is the actual number in this family so afflicted. But to continue: B, the son, is another head of a family, residing perhaps in another portion of the State; he makes out his returns, reporting himself, his father, and his daughter victims of the same infirmity. Now we have six instead of three enumerated among the deaf inhabitants of the State. Let us continue a little further. C, the daughter, another head of a family, in making out her returns, reports herself, her father, and her grandfather in the list of the deaf. Now we have nine instead of the original three, and it seems to me, by including, as we are requested to do, uncles, aunts, cousins, nephews, nieces, &c., in the list, that an alarmingly large number of the people of Massachusetts will be reported to be afflicted in this manner."

A YACHT VOYAGE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

The yacht Effort, sixteen tons, which arrived at St. John, N. B., on Saturday, was forty-nine days in crossing the Atlantic from Fleetwood, England. The only place touched was St. Mary's Bay, where the Captain procured some eggs. The voyage was remarkable for squally weather. The yacht is fitted with two engines of six-horse power, working on the screw-shaft diagonally from either side. She is schooner rigged, with a square foresail, but was originally a sloop, and has one deck. She was constructed by Edward Kerr, in 1868, at Greenock. The cabin and engine-room extend nearly the whole length of the vessel. The outside planking is of pitch pine and the timbers of oak. The Effort was brought out under sail, her screw being unshipped; there was no chronometer on board during the voyage, but her position was ascertained by lunar observations. Her steering apparatus consisted of a tiller, and those at the wheel found no difficulty in managing her. During the passage the yacht was subjected to all sorts of weather, and does not appear any the worse for it. In stormy weather she behaved better than in an ordinary chop, when she would jump about considerably. Her highest rate of speed was six knots an hour. The Captain, who has held his certificate of master for eight years, says during the voyage he experienced rougher weather than ever he before met with.

HUDSON RIVER RESORTS.

WHERE NEW-YORKERS SPEND THE SUMMER MONTHS.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE HOTELS—VISITORS AT THE HIGHLANDS, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, NYACK, LAKES MOHONK AND MAHOPAC, AND OTHER PLACES—THE NUMBER OF PRIVATE COTTAGES INCREASING.

The shores of the Hudson River possess many advantages and attractions as the Summer resort of the residents of the Metropolis which are not found in other directions. The many lines of railroad and steam-boats furnish easy access, and put it in the power of the head of the family to attend to his business in the City and spend the evening with his family at some Summer residence. Competition brings the luxury of a purer air, even to those who are not among the rich. The resorts themselves are not few in number and are of a character diversified enough to suit all tastes. There are places on the shore of the river, on the bluffs and mountains which border it, in the valleys, and by the lakes further from the river where the beauties of river, mountain, and lake-scenery are presented in their perfection, and the complete quiet of country or the combined advantages of city and country life may be enjoyed. The season is longer than at the sea-side resorts, and generally begins somewhat earlier. This year, however, the hotels were not filled so early as the landlords expected. Many of the houses have been refurnished or redecorated, and all have been made as attractive to the guests as money or tact could make them.

The Highland House, at Garrison's, fifty miles from New-York, on the Hudson River Railroad, attracts many New-York people. It is nestled almost in the centre of the Highlands, surrounded on all sides by this chain of mountains, two of which, the North and South Redoubts, are of historic interest. The hotel is half a mile back from, and at a considerable elevation above, the river. Romantic walks and drives abound in the vicinity—to Glen's and Indian Falls, to Washington's old head-quarters, the old Arnold house, &c. In the immediate vicinity are the Summer residences of Hon. Hamilton Fish, Hon. J. Edwards Pierrepont, William Sloane, William H. Osborne, H. W. Belcher, William Livingstone, R. Upjohn, and others. Prominent among those who early engaged rooms for the season were James Havemeyer and family, A. S. Gardner and family, William Young and family, J. H. Morell, Mrs. Dr. Belcher, Mr. Ackerman, Mr. and Mrs. Stanton, S. M. Blake, D. A. Millik, Jr., H. A. Holmes, J. Edwards Simmons, of New-York; P. R. Kissan and family, of Brooklyn, and many others.

Poughkeepsie presents many attractions for the Summer visitor, and during the past few years has become a favorite resort. In and about the city are many home-like, pleasant places, where good accommodations are offered at reasonable rates, and once off of the main street the city has the quiet and seclusion of the country village. The principal drives to the north and south of the city are lined with Summer residences, a majority of them belonging to New-York people. Upon that leading south, toward New-Hamburg, are the residences of S. G. Wheeler, Mrs. James Winslow, William B. Goodrich, Mrs. Prof. Morse, J. F. Malcolm, Mr. Thompson, and others, of New-York; and on the north, a beautiful drive to Hyde Park, are those of Stephen Buckingham, Mrs. Beck, Mrs. Newbold, E. Butler, John Miller, of New-York; J. V. Dow, of Albany; John F. Winslow, Troy; and of Poughkeepsians those of John G. Parker, Dr. Beedle, William J. Quinn, John Roosevelt, W. C. Smilie, J. R. Stuyvesant, J. R. Garland, and others. About a mile from Hyde Park, and five from Poughkeepsie, a new hotel has recently been finished for Peter A. Joy, with accommodations for from fifty to sixty families, and many New-York families are now stopping there. The hotel is situated near the river and within a short distance of the railroad. Scattered around in the heavily-shaded country in the vicinity of Staatsburg, five miles from Hyde Park, are also the Summer homes of many New-York merchants. That of William B. Dinsmore attracts especial attention.

Pleasant Valley, in Dutchess County, is about six miles from Poughkeepsie, on the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad, is beautifully situated, surrounded by high hills, and is cool, unpretending and retired. There are many boarding-houses in the village and one family hotel, managed by W. C. Armstrong, among the guests of whom are Capt. Joseph P. Dean, William Dean, and Dr. Draper and families, of Harlem; B. C. Carpenter, J. E. Robeson and families, of New-York; A. H. Howe and family, of Brooklyn; and County Treasurer W. C. Fonda, of Poughkeepsie.

Passing on to Catskill Station, a diminutive ferry conveys the visitor across the river, landing within about a mile of the village of that name, and back of which spreads the mountain range which must always be a tempting spot for Summer visitors. The many hotels in this vicinity are now well filled. The Prospect Park Hotel is on the high bluff almost adjoining the landing, and commands views of the river of great extent and beauty. The house has been greatly enlarged this season by the proprietor, Mr. John Breasted, and now offers accommodation for from 300 to 400 guests, with all the attractions of field and river sports and pleasant drives. Upon the grounds adjoining are the handsome Summer residences of Samuel G. Cornell, Robert Seaman, Samuel Hopkins, and Charles W. Cornish, of New-York. Prominent among those who are or have been there this Summer are the following, with their families: Thurlow Weed, H. Irskine Smith, Esq., Dr. Gouverneur Smith, Mrs. J. M. Smith and the Misses Smith, William Scott, S. P. Nash, Mrs. John Thompson, D. Houghtaling, Cyrus Curtis, Theodotius T. Secor, G. W. Quintard, Charles Morgan, Miss J. Coggell, G. S. Scott, Mrs. Moore and niece, Robert M. Taylor, C. F. Hardy, D. C. Wilcox, Charles S. Webb, Samuel H. Lloyd, of New-York; W. G. Pierce, of Providence, R. I.; John T. Farrish, Mrs. Greer, Philadelphia; J. L. Vanschoonhoven, of Troy; Marius Beach, of Jersey City, and many others.

The Catskill Mountain House, now in its fifty-second season, is twelve miles from the village of Catskill and eight miles west of the Hudson River, and is the largest hotel in the Catskill region. The elevation is about 3,000 feet, and, standing immediately upon a bold bluff, it commands a view of the river from Poughkeepsie to Stuyvesant, a distance of nearly sixty miles. The surrounding mountain scenery is hardly equaled. The principal drives include the celebrated Cauterskill Clove, Stony Clove, Cauterskill Falls, Haines' Falls, and Faun's Leap. The house is under the management of C. L. Beach, and will remain open until Oct. 1. A line of stages and carriages is in waiting upon the arrival of all trains and steam-boats. Prominent among those spending the season here are Robert B. Minturn's family, Dr. and Mrs. Curtis, William Menzies and wife, W. H. Ritter and wife, of New-York; Gen. McCook, of Ohio, and John E. Cope and family of Philadelphia. There are many other pleasant hotels scattered through the mountains, easy of access from the village, all of which have now their full complement of Summer visitors. Prominent among these are the Clifton House, E. F. Haines, proprietor, fifteen miles from the village; Mountain Summit House, S. S. Mumford, fifteen miles from the village; the Mountain Home, A. Roggins, sixteen miles from the village; Breeze Lawn House, John Burtis, twenty miles; Summit Hill House, one and one-half miles; Laurel House, at Cauterskill Fall, J. L. Scott, proprietor, and fourteen miles from the village; Grand View House, Miss Sherman, nineteen miles, and the Mountain Retreat, six miles from the village.

In and around Newburg are many points of interest which the Summer lounger cannot well overlook. In the suburbs of the city, upon the bluff commanding the river, are many elegant Summer residences, among them that of Judge Fullerton, Mr. Ball, of Ball, Black & Co., S. R. Van Duzner, of New-York, and Homer Ramsdell. Orange Lake, a very picturesque sheet of inland water, six miles west of the city, has every attraction in the way of boating and fishing. The Lake Side House, on the east shore of the lake, has accommodation for seventy boarders, and all conveniences of access to the lake. The Orange Lake House, on the south shore, was destroyed by fire early in June last, just as all preparations for the opening had been completed. Two miles from the adjoining village of New-Windsor, at Idlewild, is the Glenudge House, J. G. Roe, proprietor, with accommodation for 350 guests.

Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, five miles south of Newburg, has long been a favorite watering-place, and never more so than during the present season. There are a large number of hotels and boarding-houses of varying capacities, among the larger of which are the Elmer House, Lawrence House, Smith House, Mountain House, Linden House, and the Willow Avenue House, all now in the full glory of a prosperous season.

Lake Mohonk, a large body of water located near the summit of Sky Top Mountain, near Kingston, on the Wallkill Valley Railroad, has gained much popularity during the past few years. The lake itself is 1,200 feet above the Hudson, is shut in by wild precipices, and surrounded on all sides by heavy woods. The capacity of the Lake Mohonk House has been necessarily increased each season, and now will accommodate over 400 guests.

West Point and Highland Falls are too widely known to require especial mention. The broad piazzas of Cozzens' Hotel are now the every-day scene of gayety, and the various drives toward nightfall are crowded with the teams of the guests. Prominent among those who have been registered at this hotel this season are the following from New-York: J. J. Astor and family, Mrs. William B. Astor, the Misses Astor, William H. Wallach and wife, J. Wallach and wife, William H. Tillinghast and wife, W. F. Bridge and wife, the Misses Adams, Rev. Samuel Cook and wife, Mrs. Theodore Dehon, Miss Dehon, Townsend Harris, Mrs. F. R. Rives, the Misses Rives, A. V. H. LeRoy and wife, Valentine Hall and wife, E. Schieffelin and wife, H. De Uriate and family, W. C. Arthur, Miss Arthur, Mrs. Strecker, M. O. Jones and family, A. Iselin, Jr., and family, J. H. Pell and family, John P. Townsend and family, T. Belknap and family, S. B. Kalmeister and family, Charles A. Townsend and family, Albert Gallatin and wife, R. Edgar and wife, New-Rochelle; Mrs. T. Lüting, Havana; J. L. Silsbee and wife, Syracuse; Thomas Durfee and son, Providence, R. I.

A large number of visitors from New-York are registered at the Cascade House at Highland Falls, managed by Mr. Kilburn, proprietor of the Westmoreland Hotel in New-York, and many also at the Oak Grove Cottages of Charles Renner.

As a Summer resort Nyack-on-the-Hudson has each season increased in popularity. It is convenient to New-York, and can be easily reached by business men daily. There have been many improvements about the town this season. Commodore William Voorhis, who owns twenty-seven acres of land in the village, has had it laid out in blocks, and erected twenty cottages, all containing every modern improvement. These have nearly all been rented, and mostly to families from New-York, among them those of Peter Haws, B. S. Osborne, A. F. Williams, W. A. Shepherd, J. H. Tingley, Richard T. Edwards, Stephen Merritt, Jr., Seth B. Cole, J. R. Mallory, Thomas E. McNeil, Samuel J. Crooks, William Purdy, Dr. DeGraaf, Mr. Hall, of Hall, Bradley & Co., and O. E. Hosmer. The Palmer House, under the management of Mrs. R. Palmer, is now in its third season, and extensive improvements have been made during the last year. The hotel stands upon a bold elevation, 600 feet above the Hudson, of which it commands a magnificent view, and also of the village at the foot of the hill. Among those from New-York registered at this hotel are Elliot H. Shepard and family, John T. Plummer and family, William Douglass Sloane and family, Ichabod T. Williams and family, David Belden and family, Peter M. Bryson and family, Dr. H. O. Mill and wife, Matthew Morgan and family, Mrs. Downer and daughters, Mrs. Simeon Baldwin, B. Wakeman and family, B. Colegate and family, Mrs. Boardman and maid, William H. Phillips, A. F. Roberts, Napoleon Haines, Albert Tilt and family, and John Baird and family.

At the Tappan Zee House, on the bluff nearer the river, and south of the village, the rooms were all engaged early in the season, with the exception of a few reserved for transient custom. The proprietor, C. De La Vergne, has made many improvements, among which are all facilities for boating, salt-water bathing, and fishing, as well as everything that can make the place attractive and comfortable. Among the guests this season are Samuel Lord, George G. Kip, Charles Harriman, H. Dolner, Danish Consul; William H. Arthur, George S. Tallman, William Hubert, D. P. Ingraham, Jr., John Ladin, H. T. Lockwood, J. S. Decker, Frank Howell, Mrs. W. A. Harris, Charles S. Fitch, D. D. Williamson, and families, of New-York; and the Whitehouse family, of Brooklyn.

The Palisade Mountain House of D. S. Hammond, at the Palisades, is about one mile and a half from Englewood Station, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. The hotel can be reached also by the Hudson River Railroad, taking the boat at Port Washington, and by various steamers from the city. The hotel stands 400 feet above the river, which is in view for many miles, and across Spuyten Duyvil, Long Island Sound, and shores of the island may be traced for a long distance. Last Fall a large addition was made to the main building, giving it now a frontage on the bluff of over 400 feet, and accommodation for about 450 guests. The grounds are very romantically laid out and the drives very attractive. Among the guests of this season are E. J. Donnell and family, Louis Watjen and family, Charles Luling and family, Samuel W. Saxton and family, J. C. Westervelt and family, John W. Condit, William L. Skidmore, Gustave P. Schmilinsky, J. Warren Nash and family, F. J. Daly, J. M. Gardner and wife, Norman White, Walter Appleton, S. Henry Witthaus, A. Keuntze, John T. Trow, Horace W. Day, Mrs. K. A. Day, Miss F. D. Day, of New-York; Charles F. Smithers and family, of Brooklyn; Edward Noezlin, Paris; Baron C. R. Osten Sacken, Cambridge.

Of the Summer resorts upon the inland lakes near the Hudson River, those bordering upon the shores of Lake Mahopac are noticeable. Under the management of the Lake Mahopac Land Company many improvements have been effected. Many handsome Summer residences skirt the lake at various points, among them those of Gen. E. L. Viele, Mrs. William Tilden, Peter B. Sweeny, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Patterson, Henry Bergh, Mrs. Hoguet, and S. Kauffman, of New-York. Numerous hotels are upon the shores. The Gregory House has this year again passed into the hands of the original proprietor, Dr. L. H. Gregory, and has been thoroughly renovated. The large "Marion" cottage connected with the hotel has this season been rented by E. P. and E. G. Fabbri, of New-York, and among other guests are J. J. Ridon and family, W. T. Hatch and family, Z. Jacques and family, Pasqual Seaburke and family, Mr. Wellington and family, Mr. Floyd and family, and E. C. McAlpine and family, of New-York, and R. M. Stuart and family, of Brooklyn. The Carpenter House, adjoining the Gregory, is this year in the hands of S. E. Crittenden, for whom the Rossmore Hotel, at Broadway and Forty-second street, New-York, is being erected. The Carpenter is an old-fashioned, comfortable house and well shaded. Thompson's, one of the largest of the hotels, is on the south shore of the lake and is now in its fifth season. It has accommodation for 400 guests. Among those registered from New-York, with their families, are Dr. J. B. Mott, Morris Woodruff, E. C. Bogart, S. D. Wilson, Mrs. J. M. Herrick, Adon Smith, C. L. Vose, J. Downing, J. S. Cooley, C. V. Smith, L. Suydam, J. Suydam, F. Chandler, H. F. Zahn, E. A. Quintard, C. N. Hogeland, W. Durbrow, A. Kirkland, ex-Mayor Vance, F. M. Jones, J. D. Wilson, David Watts, H. K. Bogart and wife, Mrs. McCall and daughter, Mrs. Huntington and family, H. J. Whitney, Mrs. J. T. Allen and family, and others. Dean's and Anderson's, and numerous Summer boarding-houses, afford accommodation for several hundred other guests, and all are now filled with visitors. The chief route to Lake Mahopac is by the New-York and Harlem Road to Golden's Bridge, and by branch road to the lake, but many prefer to go by way of Peekskill, and drive over the mountains, a distance of about sixteen miles. The road is in good condition and generally free from dust, and winding through the chain of lakes in this section. Four miles from Peekskill is Lake Mohegan, almost at the top of the mountain. The hotel there, accommodating 150 persons, has many guests, and is the regular resort of a large number from the City. A short distance further on is Shrub Oaks, where there are many fine residences and grounds, the property mostly of New-York families. Osceola Lake is five miles from Mahopac, and is a favorite resort and drive for those at the latter place. Lake Oscawana, within three miles of Lake Mahopac, again upon the top of the mountain, and the hotel there, has its fair share of the Summer patronage. The other lakes of the chain are all within easy distance of Lake Mahopac.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS IN CONNECTICUT.

The House of Representatives of Connecticut, which has the sole power of initiating constitutional amendments, has, in addition to the one for the organization of the Senate, proposed five others, designed for the following purposes:

1. Limiting the compensation of members of the General Assembly to $300 per annum, and mileage to be reckoned at twenty-five cents per mile each way.
2. Increasing the terms of Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas to four years, and of City and Police Courts to two years.
3. Increasing the terms of Judge of Probate to two years.
4. Providing for the canvassing of voters for elections in November.
5. Providing that a new town shall not have a representative unless it has 2,500 inhabitants, and unless the town from which it is set off has 2,500 remaining; new towns lacking the full number to be included in a district with the parent towns for the election of representatives.

By a strict party vote, an amendment to prohibit the granting of State money to sectarian schools was indefinitely postponed, thus placing the Democratic Party on record as not opposed to the support of sectarian schools with the public funds.

SOME FADED FLOWERS ON HIS HANDS.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* relates the following touching story: "Among the passengers on board the steam-ship Indiana, which sailed for Liverpool on Thursday, the 8th inst., were a bride and groom whom a New-York friend of the parties desired to honor at the very moment of their departure by the presentation of a handsome floral remembrance. Telegraphing to a Philadelphia friend, he arranged for the consummation of his idea. The friend received the offering, which was in the shape of a very handsome basket of flowers, but supposing that the vessel did not sail until 11 o'clock of that day, he delayed going to the wharf until nearly that hour, when he was horrified to learn that the Indiana had left at 10 o'clock. Feeling that he was bound in honor to fulfill his commission, he hastened to Broad and Prime, where he engaged a special train to take him to New-Castle. Through Chester he passed at a speed that caused observers to stare with wonder, and at Wilmington he was ahead of the steam-ship. At New-Castle he jumped into a boat and was rowed to the approaching vessel, but no one thereon took notice of his signals, the vessel did not stop, and he could only sit down in despair and groan at his failure."

A MONUMENT TO GEN. FOSTER.

Acting under instructions from the widow of the late Gen. J. G. Foster, a Boston firm are preparing a monument, which will be placed over the remains of the deceased officer at Nashua, N. H. It will be in the form of an obelisk, eleven feet in height, including the base. The latter will be Rockport granite, while the monolith will be cut from Carrara marble, the dimensions of base and shaft being in proportion to the height. A garland of laurel leaves pendent from a wall-flower on either side, after the antique, will be chiseled on the front of the obelisk, while below, in square, sunken Gothic characters, will appear the following inscription: "To my Husband, John Gray Foster, Lieutenant Colonel United States Engineers, and Brevet Major General United States Army. Died at Nashua, September 2, 1874, aged fifty-one."

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

HERMITS IN THE CITY.

ARREST OF ECCENTRIC CHARACTERS IN BALTIMORE—ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE IN JAIL.

The Baltimore *Sun* has the following in relation to a German family, consisting of a man and wife and son, who, for three years past, have resided in a small back room, eight by ten feet, in a building on East Baltimore street, in that city: "During the first year they supported themselves by tailoring, but, being disappointed in work, began to seclude themselves, and have since lived in total darkness, except the mere glimmer of a little lamp. The two sash doors were boarded up, as also the transom and the window; the keyhole even and every crack were chinked so that not a ray of light could enter. They held no communication with the outside world. Neither the man nor woman would ever appear, except occasionally before daylight they were seen in the yard for a few moments. The boy, aged about nineteen years, went out several mornings each week and begged something to eat at the Belair Market. He would stand at a stall until something was put in his dirty basket, then pass on without saying a word. In leaving his home and returning he usually leaped the fence, though the gate was seldom closed. At first they paid the room rent in a civil manner, but when they began their seclusion, they refused to answer when any one rapped, and the bill for rent would be pushed under the door, and when they were ready to pay it they would hand the money over the door. For a long time they paid no rent. About two years ago they went to Washington and told the President of extensive robberies in the district, and of a combination to assassinate him. The Police authorities sent them on to Baltimore. They gave the name of Scharf. The man is below medium height, and wears long gray hair and beard. His face is not at all wan as one might suppose, but he and his wife look smart and active. They have shown fight on some occasions. Recently two gentlemen of the neighborhood stopped the boy in the yard for a chat, but he began to shriek murder, which brought out the old man armed with a carving knife, and the old woman, who yelled lustily. The gentlemen retired down the back alley. On Sunday a man and wife residing in the same house undertook to force an entrance into their room and fared very badly, the man getting several blows with a club and the woman was struck twice in the face with bricks. Tuesday morning they were arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Morse and lodged in the North-eastern Station-house. The room is in charge of Health Inspector Jackson. It presents an intolerable stench and mustiness. On the floor lies a bed, black and filthy; chests and bags are piled in one corner, and the only light was from a small taper. A large manuscript book, in the handwriting of the old man, contains a record of his 'talks with God and angels.' In his native town in Germany it is stated he was known for considerable intellectual ability."

The *American* of Friday adds the following:

"Justice Morse decided to send the woman to Bayview, and H. Ludwig Scharf and his son to the jail. The two men were accordingly conveyed to the jail, and the woman was placed in the cell to await the arrival of the van of the Bayview Asylum. While alone in the cell she became despondent, and at length made a desperate attempt to commit suicide. She tied a handkerchief to the door of the cell, made a knot around her neck, and while she was endeavoring to give a full swing to her body and end her life by strangling herself, the turnkey approached and extricated her from her perilous position. She seemed to be possessed with the idea that her husband and son had been murdered. On Wednesday morning she was taken to Bayview Asylum. The male members of the family seemed to suffer from a similar apprehension. Yesterday morning the Deputy Wardens at the jail noticed some excitement among the prisoners on the third tier, and upon reaching cell No. 39 they found Ludwig Scharf standing in the cell with a razor in one hand, and in the act of applying it to his son's throat. The son, Louis Scharf, was kneeling, with his head raised, as if offering himself as a sacrifice to his father's inclinations. Louis held an iron bucket in his hand for the purpose, as is supposed, of frightening away any one who would approach the cell during the operation. When the Deputy Wardens reached the cell the blood flowed in copious streams from the boy's throat, but he kept them at bay with his bucket, and walked around threatening resistance if any one should approach. One of the deputies was sent down stairs for a weapon, and while he was gone the old man raised his long white beard and drew the razor across his throat several times, inflicting deep wounds, from which the blood poured in streams. One of the Deputy Wardens dashed an empty bottle against the back of the cell, causing the old man to look around. While his back was turned the Deputy Wardens overpowered him. Dr. Houck was summoned, and arrived soon after. He found both sufferers in a conscious condition. He proceeded to sew up their wounds, and discovered that the windpipe of young Scharf was cut, and that there was but little hope of his recovery. He was unable to speak, but could swallow. Dr. Houck in his operations left sufficient room for young Scharf to breathe. The elder Scharf is not so seriously injured. The following lines were written by young Scharf on the wall of the cell previous to the occurrence: 'They went and murdered my mother yesterday and to-day they want to murder us. We can't get any help; the whole country is a den of robbers. They murdered my mother yesterday and to-day they wanted us.' How the Scharfs had obtained the razor with which the wounds were inflicted seems to be mysterious. It is supposed that it belonged to them and that the elder Scharf carried it in his pocket."

TROPICAL FRUITS CONSUMED IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of July 13 says: "The orange, the lime, the lemon, and the cocoanut are the principal varieties received in this market, and until the productive groves of Los Angeles commenced to yield generously, the supply was principally derived from Mexico and Tahiti. The Tahiti oranges usually come into market about the middle of March, and continue to arrive in large quantities up to September. A few straggling lots are received thereafter frequently as late as November and December, but they find slow sale. The California crop, coming mostly from Los Angeles, commences to arrive about the 1st of December, and the receipts continue large up to the close of the season, about June 1. Large quantities of oranges arrive from Mexico, but the season is brief, lasting only from about the 1st of November to the last of December. The Mexican oranges, when picked and packed, arrive in good order, and as they are generally sold at lower rates than either the Tahiti or Los Angeles varieties, they meet with ready sale. Notwithstanding the very large arrivals of Tahiti and Mexican oranges, in addition to our own large crop, the market can never be said to be glutted, and very often the supply is far inadequate. Considerable quantities find their way to the interior of the State, but the great bulk of them are consumed here. An effort was made one season to find an outlet across the mountains, and two car loads were shipped for Omaha, but the venture did not prove profitable, and was abandoned. This season oranges have not brought the very extreme figures realized in former years, but the general average has been better. The receipts of California oranges the last season amounted to upward of 5,300,000, a few thousands of which came from Alameda, Contra Costa, Sonoma and Solano counties, and the balance from Los Angeles County. This was the largest crop ever produced in California. The quantity annually imported from Tahiti and Mexico will reach 5,000,000 in number. From January last up to the present date, 2,403,000 oranges have arrived from Tahiti; since Jan. 1, 15,000 limes have reached San Francisco from Tahiti, and the quantity produced last season in California was upward of 80,000. Mexico contributes large quantities of this fruit each year to our market. There were over 600,000 California lemons brought last season to the San Francisco market. As the California product has a very thick rind, it is not so much in favor as some other kinds. The Sicily variety is most in demand by those who can afford to pay the difference in price. Lime-juice has become a noticeable feature among the imports from Tahiti, 83 barrels of the article having been received since January. On arrival the juice is taken from the barrels, the seed and pulp extracted, and the most of it finds its way in bottles to the sideboard, the dispensary, and the cook-room. Not a small quantity is sent beyond the eastern line of California to other markets."

TRAIN-WRECKER BOUND OVER.

John Lee Powell, of Trumbull, Conn., was arrested on Saturday last for placing obstructions on the Housatonic Railroad track, with the evident intention of wrecking the trains. Powell had some words with Conductor Clark Lane Friday night about paying his fare from Bridgeport to Beers' Mills, and when he got off the train he was seen to put a heavy tie across one rail in one place and an iron bar across a rail in another place. Subsequently Robert Tyrrell saw Powell take a rail from a pile beside the track and lay it across the track; a few yards further he saw him put a tie on the track, bracing it so that it would surely wreck the train; then, a little distance further, a big boulder in the centre of the track; and, about thirty rods further, at a curve, another tie on the track, bracing it as he had the other. Catching sight of Tyrrell at this juncture, Powell ran into the woods. Tyrrell removed the obstructions. Sheriff George W. Lewis went after Powell Saturday morning, and found him in Monroe in a field, with an open clasp-knife in his hand. After some resistance, he was captured and taken to Bridgeport Jail. Powell has a bad record. After the examination of various witnesses, he was bound over in the sum of $5,000 to answer.

PIERCED BY A PITCHFORK IN THE EYE.

A correspondent of the Pottsville *Miner's Journal*, writing from Pottstown, Penn., tells the following painful story:

"Amelia Harp, a widow, aged fifty-five years, residing with her sister some five miles south-east of here, met her death under peculiarly distressing circumstances about 4 o'clock last Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Harp was assisting in putting away hay on the mow of her sister's farm. The hired man drove into the barn with a load, previous to which he persuaded Mrs. Harp to ascend the mow as it would be more convenient for her to reach there than after the team had entered. He then proceeded to the house to get a drink of water, the woman in the meantime sitting or lying down on the bay. A minute later Frank Evans, aged fifteen years, entered the barn with a two-pronged pitchfork in his hands. Not knowing that the woman had preceded him, young Evans tossed the fork up to the mow, at which moment Mrs. Harp raised her head and, horrible to state, received one of the prongs in her right eye. The point passed upward, and penetrating her brain some three inches, produced death in less than ten minutes. The sad affair paralyzed the lad, and it was some moments before he could leave the spot."

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

GOSSIP FROM ST. LOUIS—POSITION OF PRESIDENT GRANT—NO PERSONAL FRIENDS TO BE SUSTAINED IN WRONG-DOING.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 20.

A story which appears to be well authenticated, connected with the opening of the war on the whisky ring by Secretary Bristow, throws light on some of the earlier incidents of the movement which have not before reached the public, and we doubt not will prove very interesting reading now. The statement which follows is given upon very high authority as coming from the inner circle of the National Administration.

Some time ago, before the "lightning struck" the ring, Commissioner Douglass was summoned to the presence of Secretary Bristow, who wanted to know why certain things had not been done. In fact, he insinuated that the Commissioner was derelict in duty in not enforcing the law with sufficient vigor. What followed will not only reveal how an Internal Revenue Commissioner lost his official head, but also show the attitude of President Grant touching the prosecution of the war against the Ring.

Being so sharply challenged, Mr. Commissioner Douglass proceeded to say, as the story goes, that one reason why so much laxity prevailed in the enforcement of the law was the large number of the President's personal friends who held office in St. Louis. While these remained in position it was impossible to enforce the law. Bristow treasured up these words; in fact, they made a very deep impression upon him. Availing himself of an early opportunity, he waited upon the President and repeated the allegations made by Commissioner Douglass. The President is reported to have exhibited considerable annoyance at these statements, and immediately dispatched a Messenger to summon the Commissioner to the executive office. When Douglass arrived the President demanded of him a more explicit statement of the reasons of his failure to have the laws obeyed. The Commissioner again referred to the personal friends of the President who held official positions in St. Louis, who he claimed were obstructing the due execution of the revenue laws. The President did not relish this direct thrust, and proceeded to unburden his mind in a very emphatic way. So far as his personal friends were concerned, he did not have any whom he intended to uphold if they engaged in the business of defrauding the Government. He knew how to dispose of them, and it was, to say the least of it, a piece of impertinence on the part of the Commissioner, to even suppose for a moment that he (the President) would sustain any official who resorted to corrupt practices. He then concluded by informing Douglass that, as he had to make a beginning, he was ready at once to receive the resignation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The manner of the President was so emphatic that no other course was left open to Douglass but to hand in the little document which retired him from official life.

Gentlemen who have means of knowing the feelings of the President touching the whisky frauds assert that he is in cordial sympathy with Bristow, and, indeed, that he goes even further than the Secretary in efforts to break up and utterly destroy the ring. He is reported to have declared his desire that the investigation go on, that nothing be left undone in uncovering the whole iniquity, no matter who may be involved by the exposition to be made of the enormous frauds that have been committed.

THEFTS FROM THE MAILS.

A seedsman, over his own signature, in a communication to the Boston *News*, makes the following startling accusations:

"Somewhat over two years ago I laid before the Postmaster General, through the Representative of my district, Gen. Butler, a list of about 800 letters sent to my address that had been stolen in the course of five months. Nearly all of these letters contained money in some form. The reply of a high official was creditable to his manliness; he stated that without doubt nine-tenths has been stolen by Post Office officials. Last season I sent to Representative Williams, member of the Committee on 'Post Offices and Post Roads,' a list of 1,372 letters to my address that had been stolen within the period of four or five months. In addition to this vast number, 226 containing Post Office orders were stolen during the same period. As 68,000 were received during this period, it will be seen that the loss is nearly two and one-half per cent. of the correspondence. I have not by me the number of letters stolen the present season, but an inference may be drawn from the fact that thus far, between Jan. 1, 1875, and May 20, I have had to apply for 416 duplicate money orders to replace an equal number stolen. It is doubtless true that a very small fraction of these letters were lost through the fault of the senders, but 'stolen' is the word for the great mass, and nine-tenths of the thefts are by Post Office officials. My business extends all over the United States, and hence my losses are not confined to one distributing office, but I am satisfied from an examination of the names of the towns from which these lost letters were sent, and from the fact that toward the close of the season, when my business is mostly confined to New-England, the proportion of letters stolen very noticeably increases; that of all offices my letters pass through, the Boston Post Office is the great thieving den."

In connection with these reports the Boston *Transcript* mentions the following: "The most flagrant case that has been brought to our notice occurred in Boston, where a bank clerk charged with Post Office business carried on a system of purloining valuable letters for some weeks, at the same time systematically and regularly making the complaints of the institution to the detective agent. The agent exhausted his patience and ingenuity in watching the men in the Post Office, until he determined as a last resort to test the theory that the complainant was the thief. His vague suspicion proved only too correct, and the man is now serving time."

TO SAVE THE DROWNING.

The Massachusetts Humane Society has published very brief and intelligible directions for saving the lives of persons rescued from the water after they have become insensible. They are as follows:

1. Lose no time. Carry out these directions on the spot.
2. Remove the froth and mucus from the mouth and nostrils.
3. Hold the body, for a few seconds only, with the head hanging down, so that the water may run out of the lungs and windpipe.
4. Loosen all tight articles of clothing about the neck and chest.
5. See that the tongue is pulled forward if it falls back into the throat. By taking hold of it with a handkerchief it will not slip.
6. If the breathing has ceased, or nearly so, it must be stimulated by pressure of the chest with the hands, in imitation of the natural breathing; forcibly expelling the air from the lungs, and allowing it to re-enter and expand them by the elasticity of the ribs. Remember that this is the most important step of all.

To do it readily, lay the person on his back, with a cushion, pillow, or some firm substance under his shoulders; then press with the flat of the hands over the lower part of the breast bone and the upper part of the abdomen, keeping up a regular repetition and relaxation of pressure twenty or thirty times a minute. A pressure of thirty pounds may be applied with safety to a grown person.

7. Rub the limbs with the hands or with dry cloths constantly, to aid the circulation and keep the body warm.
8. As soon as the person can swallow, give a tablespoonful of spirits in hot water, or some warm coffee or tea.
9. Work deliberately. Do not give up too quickly. Success has rewarded the efforts of hours.

A POTENT CURSE.

The Boston *Transcript* says that a strange story comes from Hamilton, Mass, about the "Bleeders," as they are called, of that town, a family whose members almost invariably die of bleeding. The legend connected with it is that in Salem witchcraft times a sea captain brought his wife and little girl to town, leaving them with a Spanish nurse, who was a quick-tempered woman, and, being annoyed by the peevishness of the child, deliberately bled her to death by opening a vein in her arm at intervals, threatening her meanwhile with instant death if she told. The mother, after the death of the child, found out the cause, and fell into a decline, cursing, with her latest breath, her child's murderer, and predicting the same death to all her male descendants. An elderly woman who lives in the town is quoted as saying that, to her knowledge, five sons have met their deaths by bleeding, one by bleeding at the nose, and others by wounds which appeared slight, but which no efforts of the physicians could close.

THE BOLTON HEIRS.

Nothing has yet been heard in the courts of Baltimore of the great suit, which the Savannah (Ga.) *Advertiser* reported had been begun there by heirs of Robert Bolton, of Savannah, because they had been defrauded out of vast estates after the death of their progenitor in 1802, through a forgery by John Bolton, a brother of Robert Bolton. The Baltimore *American* says: "It is possible that some such suit is contemplated, but it certainly has not yet been begun. None of the clerks or other officers of the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Maryland, know anything of such suit, and there is no such record on the docket as alleged. Nor is there any such record in any other court in Baltimore, as might possibly be the case if any of the heirs were resident here. Between two and three months ago parties applied to the clerks in the Superior Court for information in relation to any records of the Bolton property, but nothing was found, and they left. They stated when going away that they had been unable to find any trace of the information they sought."

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE TWENTY PER CENT. LAW—DEPARTMENTAL DISTINCTIONS.

No. 382—*The United States, appellants, vs. William Saunders.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion of the court.—We are clearly of opinion that the claimant in this case was not within the intent and meaning of the eighteenth section of the act of July 28, 1866. The Court of Claims finds, it is true, that he held the position of superintendent of the public garden of the Agricultural Department during the period for which the claim is made, namely, from March 4, 1865, to July 1, 1870. But it is well known that the botanical garden near the Capitol has been regarded as a public garden for many years, and long before the experimental garden of the Agricultural Department was established, and that it was managed by a superintendent and assistant superintendents. It is equally well known that this garden has for a long period, if not always, been under the immediate direction and control of the Joint Library Committee of Congress. The public statutes contain a long series of appropriations for both garden and superintendents. After showing that the experimental garden, of which the complainant is Superintendent, is an appendage of the Department of Agriculture, the opinion proceeds: From this legislative history it is apparent that the botanic garden near the Capitol was regarded as a public garden, that it had a superintendent and assistant superintendents, that appropriations had for years been made for their salaries as superintendent and assistants by name, and that they were employed and the garden was managed under the immediate direction of the Joint Library Committee of the two houses of Congress. They were in fact employes of this committee. Now, it seems to us that the eighteenth section of the act of July 28, 1866, which provides for the addition of the twenty per centum now claimed by the appellee, had reference only to persons employed under the direction of the two Houses of Congress, or their committees, and not to those of any of the Executive departments. The section itself is its own best interpreter. It is as follows, (14 Stat., 323): "Section 18. And be it further enacted, that there be allowed and paid to the officers, clerks, committee clerks, messengers, and all other employes of the Senate and House of Representatives, and to the *Globe* and official reporters of each House, and the stenographer of the House, and to the Capitol Police, and the three superintendents of the public gardens, their clerks and assistants, and the librarian, assistant librarians, messengers, and other employes of the Congressional Library, an addition of twenty per cent. on their present pay, to commence with the present Congress, and the amount necessary to pay this allowance is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated." In view of the long supervision over the botanic garden by the Library Committee, and of the previous legislation referred to, language could hardly be plainer. But there is additional evidence that this increase of salary was intended to be confined to persons employed under the immediate direction of the two Houses of Congress and their committees in the fact, that by a joint resolution of Feb. 28, 1867, (14 Stat., 569,) twenty per cent. was added to the salaries of all employes of the several executive departments, including the Department of Agriculture, for one year from and after the 30th of June, 1866; and the claimant actually received such addition accordingly. It is not reasonable to suppose that Congress intended to single out this particular employe from all the Government employes as alone entitled to a double addition of twenty per cent. to his compensation which he certainly would receive for the year named if his construction of the act of July 28, 1866, is the correct one.

The judgment must be reversed.

THE CRIMINAL STATUTE OF LIMITATION.

Ignatz Hertzog was brought before Judge Westbrook, Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus, he being imprisoned in the Tombs. The return to the writ stated that Hertzog was held under a commitment charging him with having obtained goods by false pretenses from Myer Stern in the year 1859. Upon the face of the commitment, it was claimed by the prisoner's counsel in moving for his discharge, that the crime had been outlawed and a prosecution barred by the statute of limitation. The statute, as existing in 1869, provided that the three years' limitation would not run while the accused was out of the State, but a subsequent statute, passed in 1860, provided that the party must be outside the United States in order to prevent the statute from having effect. In this case it was not pretended that the accused had resided outside the United States, and therefore the prosecution was barred under the statute of 1860.

In opposition to the motion for the prisoner's discharge, it was urged that the old law of 1859 had been restored in the Revised Statutes of 1873, and by a statute still subsequent to that the three years had been extended to five.

Judge Westbrook said the trouble with the case was that the crime had been outlawed under the act of 1860 before the statute of 1873 took effect. He therefore discharged the prisoner.

Immediately upon his discharge from the criminal arrest, a Deputy Sheriff arrested him in the same matter under a civil order of arrest, requiring him to give bail in the sum of $3,100. Hertzog was proceeding with the deputy down to the Sheriff's office, when his lawyer followed them, asserting that the Judge had said the Sheriff had no right to make the arrest in court. On this announcement the prisoner immediately began to show resistance, but after being pushed into the Special Term room of the Supreme Court, and reasoned with by the deputy, he consented to go to the Sheriff's office quietly.

A LAWYER WHO WOULD NOT OBEY THE COURT.

John C. Percy, who practices as a lawyer before the courts, appeared in that capacity before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. Though the motion was both simple and short, Percy was disproportionately energetic, persistent, and long. Repeatedly Judge Westbrook told him to sit down, a command which he obeyed, but immediately made it necessary to have it repeated by reason of his again jumping up and addressing the court. After having told Percy to sit down about a dozen times, Judge Westbrook wearied of the repetition, and ordered him to show cause on Tuesday next why he should not be punished for contempt of court.

A CONFIDENCE OPERATION.

Charles O'Donnell was committed at the Tombs Police Court yesterday on a charge of obtaining a case of plate glass worth $56 from John Waygrand, of Brooklyn, by trick and device. On the 8th inst. it is charged that O'Donnell called at Waygrand's and ordered the case to be sent to the office of his employers, J. W. Bergen & Co., No. 73 Madison street; that it was sent and was received by O'Donnell, who said that his employers were out but would soon return. The cartman went back for his money, only to find the case gone, and receive an unsatisfactory answer from O'Donnell, who was then arrested. It is said that the firm name of "J. W. Bergen & Co." is fictitious.

ARREST OF BURGLARS.

John Crealey, Charles Heslin, and Thomas McManus were charged at the Tombs Police Court yesterday with having forcibly entered the store of George McDonald, No. 648 Broadway, on Thursday night, and stolen $65 worth of cloth. They were caught by Officer Lake, of the Fourteenth Precinct, as they were coming out of the store, and, on their resisting, the officer clubbed McManus severely. Crealey and Heslin were committed in default of $3,000 bail each, and McManus was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

DECISION.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Hazewell vs. Coursen.—Case settled.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Henry Graham, the keeper of the faro bank at No. 102 East Thirteenth street, who was arrested by Detective Titus on Thursday night, was held in $2,000 bail to answer at the Tombs' Police Court yesterday.

The proprietors of the Bowery concert-saloons who were arrested on Thursday night by direction of the Excise Commissioners were taken before Justice Morgan, of the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday morning, and held to answer in the sum of $100 each.

Henry E. Babcock, who said he was living at the Occidental Hotel, was held at the Tombs Police Court by Justice Duffy yesterday to answer a charge of having stolen a locket worth $50 from Miss Emma Ross, of No. 173 Forsyth street. Miss Ross charged that Babcock called at her residence and asked if she could do washing; that she replied in the affirmative, when he left, agreeing to send his clothes. After he had gone away she missed the locket, and caused his arrest. He strenuously denied the charge.

About noon on Thursday, a man called on Mrs. Mary Schreiner, No. 49 Allen street, and told her that he had been sent by her husband, August, for his best coat. Mrs. Schreiner believed the story and handed him the garment, which was worth $30. When her husband returned she discovered that she had been swindled. Officer Kreamer, of the Tenth Precinct, arrested the thief, who gave his name as John Kulder. At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, Justice Morgan held him in $1,000 bail for trial. After being committed, Kulder made an affidavit against August Schreiner, charging him with keeping a policy shop at No. 41 Chrystie street. He was arrested on the charge, and Judge Morgan held him in $500 bail for trial.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE AUGUST MAGAZINES.

HARPER'S MONTHLY.

Under the title "An American Enterprise" we have a very good history of the American express system, showing how it originated, nearly forty years ago, with a suggestion made by the proprietor of the old Tontine Coffee House, at the corner of Wall and Pearl streets, and tracing its development to the present time. The article is well illustrated with portraits of some of those who have been most prominent in the business, together with other suitable sketches. There is an interesting chapter on New-Mexico and Arizona and their people; and Mr. Parton resumes the subject upon which he has been engaged for some months with a paper on "Caricatures of Women," reproducing many old engravings. A description of Moosehead Lake, Maine, is timely at the present season, and a number of excellent pictures, in some of which the element of humor is not absent, must increase its interest. "The Stone Age in Europe," by Prof. Rau; "The First Century of the Republic," this month by Francis Walker; and "The Republican Movement in Europe," by Emilio Castelar, are continued; so also are the papers on "The Wit and Wisdom of the Haytiens," by John Bigelow, and "Garth," by Julia Hawthorne. There is a short story intended to furnish consolation to "strong-minded women," and a rich supply of poetry. Foremost among the latter stands Longfellow's "Morituri Salutamus," which has already appeared in our columns; but there are other noteworthy contributions by Joseph Cook and Joaquin Miller, besides others of less pretentious character. The editorial departments are of the usual description.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

The continuation of "Roderick Hudson" occupies the foremost place in the pages of this monthly, and the story progresses satisfactorily; but, if we mistake not, the article which will excite most interest is one by Mrs. Frances Anne Kemble, who, under the heading of "Old Woman's Gossip," gives us some delightful reminiscences of her own. Here is an anecdote related of herself in childhood, which is characteristic. She says:

"My next malefactions were met with an infliction of bread and water, which I joyfully accepted, observing, 'Now I am like those poor dear French prisoners, that everybody pities so.' Mrs. Siddons at that time lived next door to us; she came in one day when I had committed some of my daily offenses against manners or morals, and I was led, nothing daunted, into her awful presence, to be admonished by her.

Melpomene took me upon her lap, and, bending upon me her 'controlling frown,' discoursed to me of my evil ways in those accents which curdled the blood of the poor shopman, of whom she demanded if the printed calico she purchased of him 'would wash.' The tragic tones pausing, in the midst of the impressed and impressive silence of the assembled family, I tinkled forth, 'What beautiful eyes you have!' all my small faculties having been absorbed in the steadfast upward gaze I fixed upon those magnificent orbs. Mrs. Siddons set me down with a smothered laugh, and I trotted off, apparently uninjured by my great aunt's solemn moral suasion.

A dangerous appeal of a higher order being made to me by my aunt's most intimate friend, Mrs. F——, a not very judicious person, to the effect: 'Fanny, why don't you pray to God to make you better?' immediately received the conclusive reply, 'So I do, and He makes me worse and worse.' Parents and guardians should be chary of handling the deep chorus upon whose truth and strength the highest harmonies of the fully developed soul are to depend."

These papers are to be continued, and they will certainly be read with interest. Mark Twain brings to a conclusion his "Old Times on the Mississippi;" William Everett deals with the recently published memoirs of John Quincy Adams; T. S. Perry discourses on Victor Hugo, and David A. Wells has an able article on "The Creed of Free Trade," wherein he concisely discusses the leading questions that arise in connection with that policy. Dean Sage supplies a timely and genial paper entitled "Ten Days' Sport on Salmon Rivers;" and Bayard Taylor one which is only too short on "Autumn Days in Weimar." The only short story is "A Roadside Romance," by G. P. Lathrop. Poetry occupies a prominent place. It comprises James Russell Lowell's ode, read at Cambridge on the hundredth anniversary of Washington's taking command of the American Army; and another, in very different strain, but called forth by the same occasion, from the pen of Oliver Wendell Holmes. Other versifiers are Mrs. S. M. Piatt and Celia Thaxter. The editorial departments are shorter than usual, but they contain one more expression of opinion to be added to the many already existing of the merits of Tennyson's "Queen Mary."

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.

At this season the magazines are not expected to be at their best, but *Scribner's* for August is beyond a doubt one of the best numbers of the year. Three excellent articles occupy successively the earlier pages. The first is the continuation of Col. Waring's "Farmer's Vacation," in which he describes the Island of Jersey and its people, and especially their agricultural proceedings. The second, entitled "A Middy in Manila," written anonymously, is what may be imagined from the title, an offhand, amusing sketch of a visit to the capital of the Philippines. The third is more sober, if not more instructive, and tells of the "Stone Age of the Antilles." There are many passages in these that deserve quoting, but we shall content ourselves with a lesson in dancing from Manila:

"Our second day in Manila we were all invited to a first-class Mestizo ball at the house of the Widow Mogez, given by some gentlemen of the American merchant houses there. Promptly at 8 o'clock we drove into the widow's basement; we ascended the stone stairway, and a scene of splendor, brilliant colors, and black eyes burst upon our view. The Mestiza girls were sitting in a row on one side of the room, about forty of them; some decked in gay plumage, yellow, pink, and green being prominent colors, others dressed in sombre hues; they were mostly very pretty, with lithe, graceful figures, and eyes as black as coal. The gentlemen hovered near the doors of the grand sala, like hawks eyeing chickens; at the first note of the music they all made a pounce for partners; as I saw that pouncing was the go, I made a dive for a pretty yellow-and-green, rattled off a sentence from the fifteenth lesson in Ollendorf, 'Will you do me the favor to *bailar conmigo?*' and started off on a dance I had never seen before, but which was easy to learn; it was the *Habanera*, a sort of walking embrace to slow music; you make a step to the right, rise on your toes, step to the left, rise, swing round, step to the right, rise, and so on; then, when you wish to balance, you wink at some fellow, stop in front of him and go through the ladies' chain, then clasp your partner's waist and take the other lady's right hand; the other fellow does the same, and now with the music you sway up to the centre, sway back, and revolve in an ecliptic at the same time, after the manner of the planets. After swaying six times you drop the other lady's hand, and gradually sail off again with the step and turn. The girls cling quite closely, and gaze up occasionally, Spanish fashion.

After the dance, we refreshed our partners and ourselves with claret punch or beef tea, and I then took up my position among the hawks, who began to circle as the band tuned up their instruments. It was a principle not to engage dances ahead, but to keep off for an even start when the music strikes up. I spotted a bright little girl in white gauze, and, at the first toot, I made a dash for her, neck and neck with four rivals, but beat them, and off we flew to a quick polka, in which they give a lively step, making it faster than a galop. I had never enjoyed a dance as I did that dash over the polished floor. I passed our skipper with a shout, burst off a vest button, carried away my collar-band, and, as the music stopped, sank exhausted in a chair, and called for bouillon for two. So we kept it up, dance after dance, and the hall resounded with shouts of laughter.

Whenever the couples ran against each other the girls sang out with a sharp little 'Hi!' which was very amusing. They have a great way of kissing each other all the evening, and the fanciest kisses I ever saw; first, both kiss to starboard, and then both to port. The first time I noticed it a young damsel kissed my partner good-by as she started to dance with me. I was astonished, and said we were not going far, which made them laugh. I found that the girls in contiguous seats kissed good-by before every dance, as if to say, 'You will elope this time, sure.' When the time for supper came, I fell into the line, and escorted a blooming Philippina to the table. I asked a resident American what I should help her to, and he said, emphatically: 'Ham and turkey! Give her plenty of ham and turkey!'"

More solid matter is contributed by John Arbuckle in "A Word of Encouragement for Timid Linguists," and by George F. Magoun in "Education and Free Thought," two good articles. Albert Rhodes takes us to the Seine; T. H. Forbes tells of the first introduction of ice into London; L. Edwin Dudley gives his views about the Indians; and "The Story of Sevenoaks" and "The Mysterious Island" are continued. Short stories are contributed by A. P. C. and G. W. Cable, and these, with some half-dozen verses of medium quality and the six editorial departments, which are now familiar to all, make up the number.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE

Opens with an excellent description of a fortnight's experiences in the country of the Carlists. It is from the pen of Cecil Buckland, who gives us some interesting notes of present life in the north of Spain and many illustrations of scenery, place, and people. A paper by W. L. D. O'Grady, explanatory of various rigs of vessels in use in different parts of the world, is instructive. Mr. E. C. Grenville Murray has one of his characteristic contributions, this time on "The Modern Constitutions of France;" and William E. Griffis supplies much curious information about a "Japanese Daimio." A sketch of Western frontier life is given in "The Vigilant's Mistake," by John Thornbury. Mary Dean has a seasonable paper on country matters, under the expressive title, "Satyrs and Sylvan Boys;" and T. Adolphus Trollope tells us something about Italian jewelry. There are some good stories. Francis Asheton gives us the concluding chapter of "An Artist's Love," and there is a quaint narrative founded on German domestic life by Elizabeth E. Evans, besides a capital story by the author of "Blindpits," with the title, "Why Mr. Morrison Got a Bad Servant." Verses are contributed by Mary B. Dodge, Emma Lazarus, and Edward Kearsley, and the Monthly Gossip is fresh and suggestive as usual. It contains some ideas that may be dwelt upon with advantage.

THE GALAXY.

Dr. Coan has a thoughtful and suggestive paper in this number, in which he draws a comparison between workers and thinkers, taking occasion at the same time to sketch a fair analysis of the American character. Miss Mary Wager supplies a page of history, hunted up from depths not often brought within the reach of general readers, in a paper on the Italian poet, Alfieri, and the Countess of Albany; and another historical sketch is from the pen of F. Whittaker, who comes forward in defense of Mohammed. "Dear Lady Disdain," and "Leah, a Woman of Fashion," are continued, and there are two short stories—one by Miss Jurgensen, whose name in these pages is new to us, and the other by Henry James, Jr. The contributions in verse are but three, and the customary departments of science, gossip, and literature complete the contents.

ST. NICHOLAS.

Although "Jack in the Pulpit" has evidently suffered from the recent warm weather, the other portions of *St. Nicholas* exhibit unusual life and are well adapted to the season. There are several stories, of course, besides further and ample installments of the "Eight Cousins" and "The Young Surveyor." George Valentyne tells of a cruise in the canoe "Crusoe" in a manner which will excite the aspirations of the boys. Fannie Roper Feudge recalls the history of umbrellas, and S. S. Colt tries to elucidate the problem that children in America are better dressed now than they were in England 300 years ago. "Delta" suggests the preparation, during Summer sea-side jauntings, of sea-weed albums, and gives some instructions how to make them. But if space permitted us to make any quotations we should select some verses on "Chickens," by Rose Terry Cooke, which are decidedly one of the best things in the book. The illustrations are excellent, as they always are, and there is one designed by W. H. Gibson which will serve to arouse the curiosity of the children, especially of those who have conservatories full of exotics at their command. "A Gunpowder Plot," by W. L. Sheppard, is another story for boys, and the girls are similarly remembered with the introductory tale of a "Pine-stick Doll," illustrated by Jessie Curtis. The minor matters are full of humor and pleasant fancies.

THE AQUATIC MONTHLY.

Reports of regattas necessarily occupy a large space here. We have authentic records of those of the Seawanhaka Club, the Atlantic, Columbian, Williamsburg, New-York, Alcyone, New-Jersey, and Quincy Yacht Clubs; besides, among the correspondence, "Cuttyhunk's" account of the Brooklyn Yacht Club regatta, and notes of those of the Nereid Boat Club, of the Eastern Yacht Club, and the Dorchester and Lynn Clubs; besides some news about rowing matters from the Schuylkill and Detroit.

The principal races rowed this season are also mentioned, so that there is little space left for general topics. These, however, comprise a few editorial items, some verses written expressly for the magazine by Esmeralda Boyle, and an extract from the Boston *Journal* entitled "The Cleopatra Barge," by Capt. J. S. Sleeper.

WIDE AWAKE.

This new aspirant for the favor of the boys and girls comes to us from Messrs. D. Lothrop & Co., of Boston, well sustaining the promise made with the first number. There are about eighteen contributions, first of which is one by Rossiter Johnson, entitled "Two Fortune Seekers," which will prove pleasant reading. Among the contributors we notice the names of Mrs. Bates, Miss Eastman, Miss Farman the Editor, Fanny Parker, Madge Elliot, George Macdonald, Revs. S. W. Duffield, Dr. Chaplin, and Dr. Smith, Matthew Brown, and many others. There is a page of music, also several verses and excellent illustrations, and a few pages are devoted to the very little ones. These last suggest to us the question why it is necessary to talk to children in bad English. Some verses called "Grandma's Pocket" especially press this upon notice. Perhaps Miss Farman can tell us.

WATERMELONS IN GEORGIA.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* shows that there is profit in the watermelon trade. It says: "The production of watermelons in Richmond County has been steadily increasing every year since the war. The fruit grown in this immediate vicinity is acknowledged to be superior to that produced in any other section of the Union, and is eagerly sought after in Northern and Western cities. Melons are raised in large quantities in New-Jersey, but they do not reach the market until long after those sent from Georgia. Nor are they as good. It has been computed that the amount annually realized from the watermelon crop of Richmond County does not fall short of $50,000. A large portion of this sum comes from the North."

A SEVERE SHOCK.

The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* has this account of a very severe shock to two unwatchful lookouts: "It is said that the shock when the Champlain ran on the rock was heard at Fort Cassin, some four miles distant, and awakened some of the boarders at the Fort Cassin House. The night-watch and wheelman were in the cabin, at the time of the accident, directly over the rock, taking a lunch. It may be supposed they were somewhat surprised to see an ugly black rock suddenly come up through the bottom of the boat, followed by a great rush of water. They concluded they didn't want anything more to eat just then, and tumbled out thoroughly soaked, and frightened nearly unto death. The hole in the bottom was several feet in diameter."

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

ALLEN ON SPECIE PAYMENTS.

THE REPRESENTATIVE OHIO DEMOCRAT ON CURRENCY AND GOLD—SOME REMARKABLE VIEWS AND ASTOUNDING STATEMENTS.

The Democrats of Ohio formally opened their campaign at Gallipolis on Wednesday. The telegraph has brought us a portion of the speech delivered by Mr. Pendleton on that occasion, but it neglected to say anything about that made by Gov. Allen at the same meeting. The Cincinnati papers supply the deficiency, and from them we take the portion of the speech of the Democratic candidate for re-election in which he ventilated his views on the currency. He said:

There has been much said with regard to the currency business. Very well. The Democratic Party are here in the condition that they have been with regard to all the other laws of the country. We had no power to make any more currency or less currency. The other party had it all in their own hands. The other party could say this bill shall be a legal tender and that bill shall not be. They put up 2,000 banks, entered into a quasi contract with those banks to take a certain amount of the public stocks, and to have a certain number of notes to issue. They organized this great outside power in aid of the moneyed power of the Government. The Democratic Party could not help it. They had no means of helping it. They were powerless; and now, lo and behold, these people who have been ordered by the will of the nation to vacate Congress and come home and behave themselves and repent, they rise up now and they call all this money that they have been circulating "rag money," and they charge the Democratic Party with wanting to ruin the country. How? By letting the same rag money stand, although the contraction of its general value by the panic, which has curtailed the circulating medium one-half, and has put all the manufacturers and all the laborers and all the business upon the very verge of bankruptcy. They still cry out "more contraction." They still clamor for specie payment.

Now, this specie payment is a thing that is worth looking at. We want, in the first place, to know what makes a silver dollar worth 100 cents. If there be a bar of iron, a bar of lead, and a bar of gold lying there, as long as they exist in those bars they are not a circulating medium. You may weigh them and find out how much they contain, but that does not make them a circulating medium. That does not make them money. A piece of pig metal is just as much money as a piece of gold, until the public authority has stamped it and said that it shall be taken for so much, and then it becomes money, and not before. It is the Government authority, and that alone, which gives to a piece of metal its characteristic of money, and makes it a part of the circulating medium. Now, you will observe that no one but the Government of the United States has this power. The State cannot do it, a private man cannot do it. It has got to be done by and with the authority of the United States, and when the silver has passed through the mint of the Government, and received the stamp of the Government, that this piece shall be received for a quarter, that piece for half a dollar, and another piece as a dollar, then it becomes money, and not otherwise. Suppose then that instead of taking a bar of silver, or a bar of pig metal, the Government of the United States takes a piece of paper called a greenback, and says that this shall pass for a legal tender in the receipt and expenditure of all Government dues and in all the transactions of the people. Suppose this Government to be a Government of good standing, of sound credit, and responsible for its paper. This dollar, thus stamped, instead of a piece of metal being stamped, is to all intents and purposes equivalent to a silver dollar, when it has been made such by the Government of the United States. Do you call it specie payments? How much specie would be used if specie payments were required by law to be made? How much would be used? A parcel of ten-cent pieces, or may be quarters of a dollar, to take the place of these shinplasters that we are out of mighty quick and are mighty inconvenient. Up to that point specie would be used, but beyond that, so long as the Government had a paper money—greenbacks or any other kind of greenbacks that were by law made a legal tender—so long there would never be a dollar seen outside of that.

Now, my friends, one word with regard to this specie payment business. The party that are growling and howling all round the country about specie payments passed an act about the currency last session, and they could not tell to save their souls whether that act was an inflation or a contraction act. One set of the great men of the Republican Party swore it was a contraction act, and the other set swore it was an inflation act, but no matter what act it was, they would not debate it or give any reason for passing it. They put off this holy time, this day which was to carry deliverance to the nation—they put it off for nearly four years. Now, if specie payments was such a good thing, why did they not put the specie payment business into operation right off? Why did they put it off for four years? They put it off for this reason: They knew a Presidential election would have to occur before four years, and they knew if they undertook to enforce specie payments before that election they would be utterly ruined with the American people. They knew that an attempt to enforce that act would spread bankruptcy and ruin throughout the entire land, and that no business man, or no laborer would escape the perils of bankruptcy. They therefore would not hazard the payment of specie to take place before the Presidential election. But they did another thing by keeping it until after the Presidential election. They doubled the mischief in the country, because the existing contraction and withdrawal from circulation, occasioned by the panic, drove the money into the banks. When it got into the banks, the panic continuing, the banks would not loan it to the ordinary traders of the country, because they distrusted their ability to pay in the future. Well, what became of it? There are plenty of great business men in the country, owners of immense factories, owners of money piled up. They say they are ready to loan it. To be sure they are ready to loan it. No doubt about that. They would be very glad to loan it on ample security. Why is it not borrowed? There lies the pinch. It is not borrowed, because the great manufacturing interests, the great dealers and traders through the country will not borrow, because there is the threat of the specie payment act right before them; and to borrow money worth only eighty cents on the dollar, and have to pay at the end of a year or two at the rate of 100 cents on the dollar, as a matter of course, to say nothing about the interest, adds $15 to every $100 of debt they contract. Therefore, the business men let it stay there.

That brings to my mind another proposition when you do come to specie payments. What do you mean by that? Do you mean that all the existing debts of the country, thousands of millions of them, all contracted upon a depreciated basis of fifteen cents on the dollar, that all the previous contracts are to be paid on a certain day by the specie-paying standard? If you mean that you simply mean an impossibility. That is all. Come when their specie payment may come, I pronounce it an absolute and utter impossibility for such an act to have a retrospective effect, and to act upon contracts previously contracted. The act must have a prospective effect, with the single exception of such obligations as have been previously understood to be payable in gold or silver and its equivalent. With those exceptions all the preceding contracts must be paid in the currency in which they were contracted. Then go on after that and apply your specie-paying act to debts afterward to be contracted, and then the people know what they are about. When they contract a debt they will know what it means, and when the people of this year, or of last year, contract a debt—when they borrow eighty-five cents, if, instead of expecting them to pay eighty-five cents in the same paper when the pay-day arrives, you say: "My good fellow, Congress has passed a new law since you made this contract; you must now pay a hundred cents." That would have the effect to break up every man in the country.

I say, therefore—I don't know how many have said it before me, and I don't care, for when the truth comes fair and spat into my brain, I will utter it if it bursts me—I say to you now, whether I speak alone or not alone, the resumption of specie payment by a retrospective act that embraces all existing contracts would be an outrage, an infamy, and an absolute impossibility short of a revolution. [Applause.]

A FRIEND'S DESCRIPTION OF GRATZ BROWN.

The St. Louis *Times* talks thus of its fast friend, Gratz Brown: "The fact is official that ex-Gov. B. Gratz Brown has been invited to Ohio to make a series of speeches upon the question of the currency, and that he has accepted the invitation. After some few days devoted to preparation—not many—he will be ready for the campaign. It may not be generally known, but it is nevertheless true, that there are few men in the country more powerful on the stump than this same B. Gratz Brown. He has a voice to begin with that is singularly penetrating and fascinating. His style of oratory is the *staccato* style. Each proposition is put as the point of a sword or the thrust of a knife. It is felt. It gets into the flesh in despite of all effort to prevent it. It carries with it also something that heals and gives pleasure. *En rapport* with his audience, and Gratz Brown is invincible. Antagonistic to it and yet thoroughly aroused, he can come as near getting all out of his hearers that can be got as any man alive to-day in America. In addition, he is so lucid and plain. He can take even a subject like finance and make it as simple as a lesson in a first reader. Indeed, he is just the man to talk to the Ohio farmers and the working people, and the committee over there having the canvass in charge knew perfectly well what they were about when they invited him. A better man for the business does not live."

A CURIOUS CIRCULAR.

The following strangely-worded announcement is being circulated among the negroes of Hancock County, Ga.:

MASS MEETING.—There will be a national convention of the Republican Party held on Saturday, July 24, 1875, at Sandersville, Washington County, Ga., No. 13 station C. R. R., for the purpose of nominating some proper and fit person as a military general of the Second District of Georgia, to be commissioned by the Governor of the State. And also appoint a county chairman of the Executive Committee of Washington County, Ga. And We Envite Each County in the State of Ga. to send 35 Delegates with a legal credential to represent their counties and cast their Ballard for said Nomination. The Hon. James M. Smith be requested to order an election in the Second District of Ga. and We Respectfully ask all gentlemen to wear the Blue Military Summer Dressing with a white waist band around the waist come down to the ground and a red feather in their hats and Each Company Shall carry the Band of Music and the procession Shall Start from the C. R. R. to the county site Sandersville by Hon. General P. R. Rivers, from Aiken County, South Carolina. We invite 19 counties to be present, County Washington Sandersville, Ga. CANDIA. HARRIS, Secretary.

JUNE 28, 1875.

DEMOCRATIC PRETENSES.

THE PARTY OF EMPTY PROMISES AND FREQUENT MISDEEDS—SPEECH OF SENATOR HOWE, OF WISCONSIN.

The Republicans of Milwaukee, Wis., held a large and enthusiastic meeting on Monday to ratify their nominations for State officers. Mayor Ludington, their candidate for Governor, was greeted with especial enthusiasm, and made a brief speech, in which he said that if he is elected to the position for which he has been nominated it will be his effort to be Governor of the whole State of Wisconsin, to preserve its good name, and to promote its prosperity without prejudice to any section or any party. United States Senator Howe was among the speakers of the meeting, and after a warm eulogy of the Republican Party and its candidates in Wisconsin said:

I wish I could tell you what it is to be a Democrat. I will try. It is to belong to that party which, prior to 1861, almost uninterruptedly ruled the Republic for thirty years, and did nothing in the meantime. Did nothing! never lifted the country, but weighed it down. States made progress. National Administrations did nothing for the welfare of the Republic. I am wrong. It did. It made war in Mexico, and whipped her and stripped her of several provinces, and if the provinces had not been worth anything to us—I do not wish to express an opinion—I suppose war was worth something to us. It made two Presidents, although one of them did not live long. They did so much for us. Did they do anything else? I don't mean to do them injustice, but it is so long since they ruled in the United States, it would not be strange if I should forget something. It will be so long before they will rule again that I shall forget if there ever was such a party. They did nothing that you could point to without blushing. Not only that, to be a Democrat you must acknowledge yourself to belong to that sickly crowd which has stood looking on in the blaze of these later transactions, not helping one but hindering all; not only not doing anything, but trying not to let anything be done. It is that to be a Democrat. My friends, just think of it! what it must be to belong to the party which is pointed at and hooted down by such journals as the Chicago *Times* as a mere putrid reminiscence. In speaking of that party, I must do them the justice to say that at last they simply got sick of themselves. I have noticed some praiseworthy efforts made within a year or two touching their name, to get rid of the name Democrat and take some other, that of "Reformers." I think really it is a sign of returning virtue in them. After all, I think the name of Reformer is no better than that of Democrat. After spoiling that name Democrat, they ought to be content and not ruin another name. The name of Democrat was a grand one in olden times, and it is a grand one, intrinsically, now, but it has bad associations. They chose to call themselves Reformers. What kind of reform do they propose? It is about time they did propose something. Do you know what reforms they promise? Not having done a good thing the last fifty years, having resisted every good thing that has been done in fifteen years, oughtn't they to promise to do something good before you take them into your confidence now? What do they promise? They promise reform. What kind of reform? "Reform; don't you know?" It reminds me of an anecdote that one of our old friends—now deceased, I am sorry to say—used to tell, of a man that undertook to keep tavern in Indiana. He was so lazy and worthless that he had found no way of getting a living. His neighbors thought that they had to support him or put him in a way of supporting himself. They put him up a log house. They raised a pole and hung a board upon it, marked "John Tobbs' Tavern." John Tobbs sat down to enjoy his tavern. By and by a traveler came along and asked him to give his horse some oats. "No," he said, he "didn't keep oats." "Will you give him some corn?" "No," he "didn't keep corn." "Well," said he, "give him some hay." "I don't keep hay," was the reply. "That is pretty rough for a tavern, but if you will give me something to eat I will go along." "I don't keep anything to eat." "Don't keep anything to eat? What do you keep?" "Why, I keep a tavern; don't you see?" was the answer. The Democrats propose reform. I have got a schedule of it here in my pocket. A Democratic Convention was recently assembled in California. They give us a fair list of the reforms that you are to expect. Let me read them to you, because they are very short. The first is that "We favor a strict construction of the Constitution." That is good in the way of "reform," isn't it? Do you know of anybody that don't favor a strict construction of the Constitution? There is but one construction of the Constitution that is good for anything.

"We oppose the exercise of doubtful power." They don't oppose the exercise of doubtful power. They do what they want to do. That is what everybody does if they have the power to do it. All political powers, and all individuals do that. If you want a thing to be done, and think you have the power to do it, you do it, don't you? Democrats do that, as well as Republicans. The men that don't do it are a little too silly to take control of anything.

"We are in favor of limiting the power of legislative bodies." Do you know of any legislative body whose power is not limited?

"In favor of a tariff for revenue only." No, they ain't. There is not any such party in the world. There won't be any such party in this country while the country stands. There may be individuals and State parties who pretend they are in favor of such a tariff, but when they come to arrange a tariff for revenue only, it affords a little protection here and there to some domestic industry that needs protection. It has been the case with all tariffs.

"In favor of a currency convertible into gold and silver at the will of the holder." That is a sound plank, if we do find it in the Democratic platform. That is what Republicanism is straining toward. It is what the Democratic Party of California really want; but it is not what the Democratic Party of the country really want or mean to have. Ask Ohio if it is.

"We are against the profligate system of local improvements by the Federal Government." Do you know of any one who is in favor of a profligate system of local improvement? I don't, unless it is the Democratic Party. If they are opposed to such a system, that is one evidence of such reform. Look at the history of marine hospitals. Whenever any enterprising Democratic members of Congress wished to start a town he got appropriations to build a marine hospital. The West was dotted all over with marine hospitals. One of them was at Napoleon, on the Mississippi. It took me two hours of hard study to find out where Napoleon was. That is the party who oppose a profligate system of local improvements by the Federal Government.

"In favor of reducing the expenditures of the State Government and counties and towns." That is the whole catalogue. There is a chapter of the reforms promised you by the Democratic Party of one of our States. Read that, compare that with the reforms that have been achieved and wrought out before your eyes the past fifteen years, and then say if you want to "swap" the party which has done so much as Republicanism has done for the party that calls itself Reform and promises you no more than this.

You have heard of one poor, silly speculator who swapped his birthright for a mess of potage. For 2,000 years the world has sneered at him; but Esau was a very Jay Gould among speculators compared with the State of Wisconsin if you dare swap the party which has wrought for you what you have seen it do for the party which promises you only such gruel as that.

THE MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS.

Speaking of the Republican nomination for Governor of Massachusetts, the Boston *Journal* says that it hopes to see the man nominated at Worcester who can unite the party, and then carry the State by at least 30,000 majority. Two of the Boston papers have pronounced in favor of the selection of Hon. Alexander H. Rice. One of them, the *Advertiser*, has this to say on the subject: "Were the question of candidates presented for a decision now, Mr. Alexander H. Rice would clearly be the choice of the Republicans of Boston for Governor. He would have no difficulty in securing a united delegation in the convention, and we believe his name would secure also a majority of the votes in Suffolk County for the Republican State ticket. But if Republicans elsewhere have anything better to offer, or if the convention itself can be persuaded that a different course will better serve the political interests of the State during the important year before us, it is safe to say that neither Mr. Rice nor his friends will put any obstacles in the way. They have shown by example, heretofore, more than once, how personal preferences should be subordinated to the general good, and they will not hesitate to do it again if occasion should require it. They have no doubt now, however, that Mr. Rice's name is the strongest that will be presented, and they will do the best in their power to bring the convention to their way of thinking."

A JUDGE WHO CANNOT BE BOUGHT.

The Democrats of New-Mexico, who lately nominated Probate Judge Mariano S. Otero for Delegate in Congress, have found that he is too stanch a Republican to be allured from his principles by the offer of their support. He has written a letter to the Santa Fé *New-Mexican*, in response to their overtures, in which he unequivocally says: "I will not under any circumstances accept the nomination of the Democratic Convention, or permit the use of my name as a candidate. And it is my purpose to oppose the Democratic Party in all honorable ways in the coming campaign. I will give my aid and assistance to the success of the Republican Territorial and county tickets in the coming election. I favor the election of Hon. S. B. Elkins as a Delegate to the next Congress." Evidently, Judge Otero believes in saying plainly what one means.

COLD WEATHER.

The Hartford *Times* says: "Such a cold morning as Monday, July 19, is rarely known in this part of New-England at this time of the year. Here in Connecticut the temperature generally, at sunrise, was rather below than above 50°; and, in some parts of the State it was down to 40°. The latter mark was common in Berkshire County, Mass.; and in Vermont there must have been in some places almost if not quite a frost."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 23.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

900 Western Union... 80¾	100 St. Paul.........c. 36¾
400 do........s3. 80⅝	100 do..........c. 37
1200 do.......... 80⅝	100 do..........c. 37
400 Erie Railway..... 15	200 do.........s3. 36⅞
200 Pacific Mail...... 38¾	200 do........... 36¾
300 do........s3. 38⅝	100 St. Paul Pref....... 60¼
200 do........s3. 38½	100 Toledo & Wabash. 6⅞
500 do.......... 38⅝	500 do.......... 6¾
100 do.......... 38¾	100 do........s3. 6⅝
300 Lake Shore........ 60⅞	300 do........... 6½
574 do.......... 60¾	100 do........c. 6½
500 do.......s3. 60⅝	200 do........... 6¾
300 do.......... 60⅝	200 do........... 7
100 do.......c. 60⅝	200 Rock Island......105⅝
200 do.......b3. 60¾	100 Ohio & Miss...b3. 23⅝
100 do.......... 60¾	10 Pacific R. of Mo.. 49¾
300 North-western... 41⅝	300 C., C. & I. C....... 4¼
600 do.......... 41⅝	100 do.........b3. 4⅜
400 do.......b3. 41½	100 do........... 4⅜
100 Union Pacific..... 74	100 do........s3. 4⅜
500 do.......... 74½	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64........12.116	5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..........c.119⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65........b.c.116½	110,000 do.......12.119
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.....12.117⅛	40,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.115
	2,000 do.......b.c.114¾
	10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur..122¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 N. Y. S. B. L., Reg.......b. c.106	400 Quick. M. C..b. c. 14
1,000 Mo. 6s, L. bds.101¼	50 do.......... 13¾
1,000 do........101½	10 N. J. Cen.....b. c.110½
4,000 Br'n 6s, W. L..102⅝	200 Chic. & R. I..b. c.105¼
2,000 Br'n 6s, P. L...101	200 do........... 105⅝
16,000 C. & N. W., C. Coup. G. B.......84½	100 Pac. Mail......b. c. 38¾
4,000 do......s30. 84	100 do........s3. 38¾
4,000 do......... 84⅝	300 do........s3. 38¾
1,000 N. J. So. 1st.... 28¼	100 do........b3. 38⅞
17,000 C. Pac. G. bds 100½	400 do.......... 38⅞
1,000 C. P. 1st, Cal. & Or. Branch.. 89¾	400 do.......... 39
12,000 Un. Pac. S. F... 96	300 do........b3. 39
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st...100¾	100 do......... 39
11,000 do........100⅞	300 L. S. & M. So.b. c. 60¾
9,000 do......b. c.100¾	100 do........s3. 60⅝
5,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 49	200 do........s3. 60¾
1,000 do......... 49¼	700 do.......... 60⅞
10,000 do......... 49⅜	100 do.......... 61
4,000 do......... 49½	2900 do........s3. 61
3,000 C. & Pitts. 4th.100	200 do.......... 60⅞
1,000 T., P. & W. 1st, W'n Div........ 56	700 do.......... 61
16,000 Tol. & W. 2d.. 54	50 T., W. & W'n.b. c. 6¾
20 Fourth Nat. Bk...101½	100 do.......... 7
20 Met'n Bk........133	100 do.......... 6¾
5 D. & H. Can. b. c.119¾	100 do.......... 6⅞
100 Con. Coal...b. c. 48	200 do.......... 7
100 Mar., L. & M'g. Co. Ass't P'd. b. c. 10⅛	100 U. Pac......b. c. 74½
100 do......... 10⅛	100 do.......... 74⅝
100 do......... 10⅛	100 do.......... 74⅞
400 do......... 10	100 do........s3. 74¾
100 do......... 9⅞	100 do.......... 74⅞
1000 do......... 9½	100 do.......... 75
100 do......... 10⅛	300 do.......... 74⅞
100 do......... 10¼	12 Chic. & N. W'n..... 42
100 Mar., L. & M. g. Pf., Ass't P'd..b. c. 9⅞	100 do......b. c. 41½
100 do......... 10¼	100 do........s3. 41⅜
100 Am. Express.b. c. 57½	200 do.......... 41½
100 E. Railway..b. c. 14⅞	100 do.......... 41½
200 do......... 14¾	100 do........s3. 41½
200 do.......s3. 14¾	200 do.......... 41⅝
300 do......... 14⅞	300 do.......... 41⅞
200 do.......s3. 15	100 do........s3. 41¾
400 W. U. Tel...b. c. 80¾	1400 do.......... 41⅞
200 do.......b3. 80¾	10 Chi. & Alton.....105
500 do......... 80⅞	25 D. L. & W'n..b. c. 121
700 do......... 80⅞	100 C. M. & St. P.b. c. s3. 36¾
500 do......... 81	100 do........s3. 36⅞
200 do.......b3. 81	100 do........s3. 36⅝
400 do......... 81⅛	100 do.......s10. 36⅞
400 do......... 81	300 do.......... 37
100 do......... 81⅛	700 do.......... 37
2800 do.......s3. 81	100 C., M. & St. P. Pref...b. c. b3. 60
600 do......... 80⅞	50 do........s3. 59¾
500 do.......s3. 80⅞	100 do.......... 60
800 do.......s3. 80¾	100 H. & St Jo...b. c. 25¼
400 do......... 80⅞	100 Ohio & M. b. c. s3. 23⅝
300 do.......b3. 81	100 do.......... 23⅝
300 do......... 81	100 do.......... 23⅝
100 Mich. Central... 68½	100 do.......... 23¾
	100 C., C. & I. C...b. c. 4¼
	100 do.......... 4⅜
	100 do.......... 4⅜
	500 do.......... 4⅜
	27 N. Y., N. H. & H..143¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$32,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.........118⅞	300 Pacific Mail..... 38⅞
10,000 Mo. 6s, L. bs.102	100 Ohio & Miss...s3. 23⅝
5,000 N. Y. B. L. R.106	200 Lake Shore.....s3. 61⅛
6,000 Pac. of M. 1st. 95½	300 do.......b3. 61⅛
100 Mar. L. & M. A. P. 10¼	1500 do......... 61⅛
50 Rock Island...s3.105½	200 do......... 61
100 do......s3.105½	100 do......... 61
50 Atl. & Pac. Tel.... 21	200 do.......s3. 60⅞
100 do......... 21¼	100 Union Pacific.s3. 74⅝
200 do......... 21½	300 do......... 74⅞
100 West. Union.s10. 80⅞	200 do......... 74⅞
100 do......... 81	100 do......... 74⅝
100 do.......b3. 81⅛	120 Del. Lack. & West.121
300 do......... 81	100 North-western.... 41⅞
2900 do......... 81	100 do......... 41⅞
500 do......s4. 80⅞	100 do.......s3. 41⅞
400 Erie Railway..... 14⅞	200 do.......b3. 41⅞
100 do.......s3. 14½	100 St. Paul.......s3. 37
10 do.......s3. 14⅝	100 do.......s3. 36⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U.S.6s, C., '81.120

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, old.. 50⅝	100 Union Pac....b. c. 74⅝
1,000 do......... 50¾	100 Lake Shore.......s3. 61
1,000 A. & T. H. 2d. Pf. 92½	50 Ill. Central..b. c. 98½
2,000 M. & St. P. I. & M. Div...b. c... 84	100 Ch. & R'k Is. b. c.105⅝
100 Del. & H......b. c.119	600 Ch. & N. W...b. c. 41¾
500 ML& M. As. pd. b. c. 10¼	100 do.......b3. 41¾
100 At. & Pac. T...b. c. 21¾	200 do......... 41⅝
100 do......... 22	600 do.......s4. 41½
300 W. U. T....b. c. s3. 80⅞	100 do......... 41¾
300 do......... 80¾	500 Tol., W. & W. b. c. 7
600 do......... 80⅞	100 Del., Lack. & W. 120½
100 do.......b3. 80⅞	100 Ch., Bur & Q. b. c.115
200 do.......b3. 81	700 Ch., M. & St. P. b. c. 36¾
100 Adams Express...100	100 do......s10. 36⅝
100 N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c.104⅛	500 do......... 36¾
200 Pac. Mail.b. c. s3. 38¾	1000 do......... 36⅝
200 do.......s3. 38⅝	1800 do......... 36½
300 do......... 38¾	200 do......... 36⅝
100 do......... 38⅞	300 do.......b30. 36⅝
200 do......... 38¾	100 C. M. & S. P. Pf. b. c. 59⅞
800 Erie Railway.b. c. 14¾	400 do......... 59½
10 Mich Cent...b. c. 67¼	100 do......s60. 59
100 do......... 67½	300 do......b3. 59½
28 do......... 67	200 O. & M....b. c. s3. 23⅝
500 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 61	100 do......... 23⅝
300 do.......s3. 60⅞	100 H. & St Jo...b. c. 25⅛
700 do.......b3. 61	100 do......... 25
100 do.......b3. 61	100 do.......s4. 25
200 do.......b3. 61⅛	50 Reno R. E. 2d P. b. c. 96
20 Mor. & Ess. b. c.102½	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$12,000 Tenn. 6s, n.. 50	400 Union Pac..u.r.c. 74½
125 At. & Pac. Tel.... 22	300 North-western..... 41¾
200 do......... 21¾	100 do.......b3. 41⅝
300 Pacific Mail..... 38¾	300 do......... 41⅝
300 do.......s3. 38⅝	200 do......... 41⅝
100 West. Union..s4. 80⅞	200 North-west'n Pf... 54¾
600 do......... 80⅞	100 do......... 54¾
500 do.......s3. 80¾	100 St. Paul......b3. 36⅝
400 do......... 80¾	100 do......... 36⅝
100 do.......b3. 80¾	100 do......... 36½
200 Erie Railway..... 14⅞	100 St. Paul Pref.... 59⅝
50 Mich. Central.... 67¾	100 do.......b3. 59¾
100 do.......s3. 67	100 do......... 59⅝
600 Lake Shore....... 61⅛	100 do......... 59½
300 do......... 61	300 Ohio & Miss...s3. 23½
200 do.......b3. 61	100 do......... 23½
100 do.......s5. 61	250 Toledo & Wab.... 6½
100 Han. & St. Jo.s5. 25	100 do......u.r.c. 6¾
100 do.......s3. 25	100 do......... 6⅝
100 do......... 25	300 do.......s3. 6½
100 St. L. & K. C. Pf... 37	

FRIDAY, July 23—P. M.

Business at the Stock Exchange was very restricted to-day, and the transactions amounted to only 64,000 shares, the bulk of which was in Western Union, Lake Shore, North-west, St. Paul, and Pacific Mail. At the opening, prices receded a fraction, but the dealings after the first call were characterized by considerable firmness and a general improvement of ¼ to 1 ₱ cent. Toward the close a slight reaction took place, Michigan Central alone showing any important decline, the sales having been from 68½ down to 67. Lake Shore advanced to 68⅛, North-western Common to 41⅞, St. Paul to 37, Pacific Mail to 39, and Western Union to 81⅛, the last sales being at a reaction of ⅛ to ⅜ ₱ cent. Union Pacific rose from 74 to 75, and closed at 74½. New-York Central rose at one time to 104⅜ bid, but closed at 104 to 104¼. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph rose from 21¼ to 22. Among the low-priced stocks Wabash fell off to 6½, Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central to 4¼, and Mariposa Common to 9½, but the last-named closed at 10½. The market was influenced chiefly by the advices in regard to the grain markets at home and abroad, and the late afternoon decline was occasioned by the reported fall in wheat at Chicago.

Mr. M. L. Sykes, Jr., Treasurer of the Milwaukee and North-western Railway, has, in response to a request for information in regard to the General Consolidated Gold Bonds of the company, written an explanatory letter, from which we take the following extracts:

"In reply to your inquiries as to the character and security of the General Consolidated Gold Bonds of this company, I remark that the nominal issue named in the mortgage is $48,000,000, of which amount $35,349,000 are reserved, and can only be issued to retire other bonds by substitution, at the option of the company.

As there is no occasion or advantage to be derived from substitution, no issue for that object is either contemplated or desired. The total amount of bonds issued is but the residue of the $48,000,000—to wit, $12,651,000; and of these $9,758,000 had been sold up to the beginning of the present fiscal year, June 1, 1875.

The entire issue of $12,651,000 of gold bonds will increase the debt $12,000 per mile, making a total debt, including the gold bonds, of $31,400,500, on 1,058 miles of railway, being equivalent to $29,700 per mile.

The actual cost of the property securing the gold bonds is $59,000 per mile.

The lien of the gold bonds is superior to any obligation or guaranty of the company on the $16,599,500 of the bonds of proprietary roads for which reservation is made in the mortgage, and the entire revenue of the company is pledged under the mortgage to secure the principal and interest of the gold bonds, irrespective of the proprietary lines.

The net earnings of the company, exclusive of proprietary roads, after paying operating expenses, rent of leased roads, and interest on bonds, including the gold bonds, were $1,366,000 for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1875."

The Money market was easy at 1½@2 ₱ cent. for call loans and 3½ to 5 ₱ cent. for prime mercantile paper.

The foreign advices reported a strong market for United States bonds at London, and old 1865s advanced to 107½, 1867s to 108, 10-40s to 105¼, and new 5s to 103⅜@103½. Consols were steady at 94⅜@94½ for both money and the account, and Erie was dull at 13⅛@13⅜. The Bank of England lost £45,000 sterling on balance to-day. No change is reported in money. The sterling exchange market was weak early in the day on the basis of $4 86@$4 86¼ and $4 89@$4 89¼ for actual business. Later, however, a firmer tone prevailed, owing to the decline in wheat at Chicago, and sales were made at $4 86¼@$4 86½ and $4 90¼@$4 90½, the nominal rates being $4 87 and $4 90. The downward movement in gold made further progress in the forenoon, when the price declined from 112⅝ to 111¾, the lowest point reached since the decline set in; but there was a recovery in the afternoon to 112⅜ on the decline in breadstuffs. The decline of the morning was due, in part, to the favorable advices from the other side in regard to the markets there for the new 5 ₱ cents of the Government, which are being placed freely in England and on the Continent of Europe by the Syndicate, whose bills on London have recently carried demand sterling down below the specie shipping point. On gold loans the rates were 1 to 3 ₱ cent. for use at the opening, but subsequently loans were made free of interest and at 2 ₱ cent. interest for carrying.

Government bonds declined in sympathy with gold, the fall in prices ranging from ¼ to 1¼ ₱ cent., as compared with the closing quotations of yesterday. Currency 6s, which have been remarkably steady for some time past, broke from 123 to 122¼, and new 5s touched 114¾. The market was somewhat steadier in tone in the final dealings on the recovery of gold, but was still very dull. Railroad mortgages were firm, particularly for the Western issues, the demand for which continues active. Chicago and North-western Consolidated Gold Bonds advanced to 84½@84¾, and closed firm. Milwaukee and St. Paul, I. M. Division, sold at 84. The Pacific issues were ¼@½ ₱ cent. lower, and Toledo and Wabash second showed a decline of 2 ₱ cent. C. C. and I. C. first advanced from 49 to 49½. State bonds were firmer. Missouri long 6s advanced to 101½, Tennessee old to 50¾, and new to 50.

The imports of dry-goods at the port of New-York for the week ending to-day are $2,474,091, against $2,857,793 for the corresponding week in 1874, and $2,756,867 in 1873; and the amount marketed $1,863,846, against $2,337,208 in 1874, and $2,447,766 in 1873. The total imports of dry goods at this port since Jan. 1, this year, are $60,864,971, against $62,614,617 for the corresponding period in 1874, and $70,328,353 in 1873; and the total amount marketed $60,036,388, against $63,374,611 in 1874, and $71,363,887 in 1873.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1875.

Gold receipts	$396,480 47
Gold payments	1,877,913 32
Gold balance	32,552,996 66
Currency receipts	1,718,186 12
Currency payments	601,042 00
Currency balance	56,214,164 25
Customs	281,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 23.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 5s, 1881, coup	115⅛	114⅞
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	115	*114
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	119½	119⅛
American Gold	112¾	112⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86@$4 86¼	$4 86¼@$4 86½
New-York Central	104⅛	104¼
Chicago and Rock Island	105½	105⅜
Pacific Mail	38⅞	38⅝
St. Paul common	37	36⅝
St. Paul Preferred	60	59½
Western Union	80⅞	80¾
Union Pacific	74	74½
Lake Shore	60⅞	61
Wabash and Toledo	7	6½
North-western Common	41⅝	41⅝
North-western Preferred	55	54¾
Delaware, Lack. and Western	121	120⅜
New-Jersey Central	110⅜	110⅜
Panama	130	130
Erie	15¼	14⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	23¾	23½
C., C. & I. C	4½	4⅜
Harlem	134½	134½

*Bid.

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	104⅜	104⅛	200
Erie	15	14¾	2,600
Lake Shore	61⅛	60⅝	12,600
Wabash	7	6½	2,800
North-western	41⅞	41⅜	7,600
North-western, Preferred	54¾	54¾	300
Rock Island	105½	105¼	850
Milwaukee & St. Paul	37	36½	5,100
Milwaukee & St. Paul, Pref.	60¼	59½	1,650
Del., Lack. & Western	120½	120⅜	200
Michigan Central	68½	67	200
Union Pacific	75	74	2,500
C., C. & Ind. Central	4⅜	4¼	1,300
Hannibal & St. Joseph	25¼	25	600
Ohio & Mississippi	23¾	23½	1,300
Western Union	81⅛	80⅝	15,600
Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph	22	21¼	800
Pacific Mail	39	38½	5,200
Quicksilver	14	13¾	450
Adams Express	100	100	100
Amer. Mer. Union Express	57½	57½	
Mar. L. & M.	10½	9½	2,500
Mar. L. & M., Pref.	10¼	9⅞	200
Total sales			64,850

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	121	122	5-20s, '65, n., c.	117	117¼
6s, 1881, r.	118½	118¾	5-20s, 1867, r.	118½	119
6s, 1881, c.	119⅞	120	5-20s, 1867, c.	119	119¼
5-20s, 1862, c.	114	..	5-20s, 1868, r.	118¾	119¼
5-20s, 1864, r.	116	116¼	5-20s, 1868, c.	118¾	119¼
5-20s, 1864, c.	116	116¼	10-40s, r.	115¾	116¼
5-20s, 1865, r.	116½	117	10-40s, c.	115½	116¼
5-20s, 1865, c.	117⅝	117¾	5s, 1881, r.	113¼	113½
5-20s, '65, n., r.	117	117¼	5s, 1881, c.	114⅞	115

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $66,000 for interest, and $119,000 for called bonds.

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$60,923,601
Currency balances	3,088,104
Gold exchanges	11,258,545
Gold balances	2,129,331

The operations at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold balances	$1,298,628
Currency balances	1,501,962
Gross clearances	38,343,000

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83...... 35	Han. & St. Jo. due '75.100
Alabama 5s, '86...... 35	Han. & St. Jo. due '76.100
Alabma 8s, '86....... 35	N. Y. R. B'ty L'n...106
Alabaama 8s, '88..... 35	N. Y. C. B'ty L'n...106¼
Ark. 6s, Funded...... 32	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J... 20¼
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. iss. 15¼	N. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct. 20
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.... 15¼	N. C. N. C. R., J. & J. 50
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N O 15¼	N. C. N. C. R.. Ap. & O. 50
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. Riv. 15¼	N. C. N. C. R. C. off J. & J 38
Ark. 7s, Ark Cen. R. 15¼	N. C. N. C. R. C. off A., O 38
Connecticut 6s.......105	N. C. Fund'g Act, '66. 12
Georgia 6s........ 90	N. C. Fund'g Act, '68. 11
Ga. 7s, new bonds.... 97	N. C. new bs., J. & J. 10
Ga. 7s, indorsed..... 94	N. C. new bs., A. & O. 10
Ga. 7s, gold bonds... 99	N. C. S. Tax, class 1. 2½
Illinois Coup. 6s, '77.100	N. C. S. Tax, class 2, 2½
Illinois Coup. 6s, '79.100	N. C. S. Tax, class 3. 2½
Illinois War Loan....100	Ohio 6s, '75........100⅛
Kentucky 6s.........100	Ohio 6s, '81........102
Louisiana 6s......... 33	Ohio 6s. '86........107
La. 6s, new bonds.... 35	Rhode Island 6s.....103
La. 6s, new Fltg. Dbt. 35	South Carolina 6s..... 32
La. 8s, Levee bonds. 35	S. Car. Non-fund bs. 6
La. 8s, Lev. bds. of '75. 35	Tenn. 6s, old........ 50
Mich. 6s, 1878-79....100	Tenn. 6s, new bs..... 49¾
Michigan 6s, 1883....101	Tenn. 6s, new series. 49¾
Michigan 7s, 1890....105	Texas 10s of '76.....102
Mo. 6s, due in 1875..100¼	Virginia 6s, old...... 36
Mo. 6s, due in 1876..100¼	Va. 6s, new bs., '66.. 37½
Mo. 6s, due in 1877..100¼	Va. 6s, new bs., '67.. 37½
Mo. 6s, due in 1878..100⅜	Va. 6s, Consol. bs.... 62
Mo. 6s, due in 1879..100⅜	Va. 6s, ex-mat'd. coup. 57
Mo. 6s, due in 1880..100⅜	Va. 6s Con. 2d series. 46
F. bonds due 1894-5.100½	Va. 6s Deferred bs... 8¾
L. bds. due '81 to '91, in.101½	D. of Col. 3-65s, 1924. 72
Asy. or Univ. due '92.100	

And the following for railway mortgages:

Albany & Susq. 3d...100	Buff. & State L. 7s...100
Boston, H. & Erie 1st. 24¾	Lake S. Div. bds......101
B., C. R. & M. 1st, 7s, G. 31	Lake S. C. R. 1st......100
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st. 38	Lake S. C. C. 2d....... 96½
C. & Ohio 6s, ex coup. 33½	Lake S. C. R. 2d....... 95½
Chic. & Alton income.102	Mar. & Cin. 1st........ 26
La. & Mo. 1st, guar.. 89	Mich. Cen. C. 7s, 1902.103½
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st...102	M. C. 1st, 8s, '82, S. F.112
C., B. & Q., 8 p. c. 1st.113	N. J. So. 1st, 7s....... 28
C., B. & Q. Con. 7s.104¾	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.......101¾
Chic., R. I. & Pac.....108¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.....101¼
C. R. R. of N. J. con.104½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87......102
Am. Dock & Imp. Bds. 99½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E....100
M. & St. P. 1st, L. C. D. 91⅝	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.....100
M. & S. P. 1st, I. & M. D. 83	N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76......104⅛
M. & S. P. 1st, I. & D. 81	N. Y. Cen. & H. 1st, c.116
M. & S. P. 1st, C. & M. 85	N. Y. Cen. & H. 1st, R.114
M. & S. P. 1st, Con.. 78	Har. 1st, 7s, C........110½
Mil. & St. Paul 2d.... 84	Har. 1st. 7s, R.........110½
Chi. & N. W., S. F..104⅛	North Mo. 1st.......... 89
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.100	Ohio & M. C. S. F.... 96½
Chi. & N. W. Con. Bds. 97	Ohio & Miss. 2d C.... 76
Chi. & N. W. Ext. Bds.. 90	Cen. Pac. G. bds.......100
Chi. & N. W. C. G. B. 84⅝	Union Pacific 1st.......100⅞
Chi. & N. W. R. G. B. 84	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.. 99¾
Gal. & Chi. ext.....107⅞	Union Pac. S. F..... 95¾
Peninsula 1st conv... 96½	Pac. of Mo. 1st..... 95¼
Win. & St. Pet. 1st.. 50	Pac. of Mo. 2d..... 79
Win. & St. Pet. 2d... 43	Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.100¾
C. C. C. & I. 1st 7s S. F.106	Clev. & Pitts. 4th, S. F. 99⅞
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.111	C., C. & Ind. 1st..... 49½
Morris & Essex 2d..109⅛	C., C. & Ind. 2d..... 20¼
Morris & Essex con.102	R., W. & Og. con. 1st.. 92½
Mor. & Es. 1st c. g'd.103⅝	St. L. & I. Mt. 1st... 91¼
Erie 1st ext.........103½	St. L. & I. Mt. 2d... 49
Erie 2d 7s 1879.......101	Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pf.. 90¾
Erie 3d 7s 1883........98¼	Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc. 76¼
Erie 4th 7s 1880.......97	Bel. & S. Ill. 1st, 8s.. 96
Erie 5th 7s 1888........96	Tol., P. & W., E. D. 68¼
Han. & St. Jo. 8s con. 84¼	Tol., P. & W., W. D. 55¼
Cedar F'l. & Minn 1st. 80	Tol. & Wab. 1st, ex. 82
Ind., B. & W'n 1st... 28	T. & W. 1st, St. L. Div. 61
Ind., B. & W'n 2d.... 9	Tol. & W. con. conv. 30
Mich. So. 7 per c't. 2d.102	Tol. & Wab. 2d.... 53
M. S. N. I. S. F'd 7p. c.107⅛	Han. & Naples 1st.. 37
Cleve. & Tol. S. F'd.105	Great West. 1st, '88. 79
Cleve. & Tol. n. bds.103½	Great West. 2d, '93.. 54
Cleve., P. & A. o. bds.101¼	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90. 51
Cleve., P. & A. n. bds.104	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st.. 40
Det., Mon. & Tol. bds.103½	Laf., Bl'n & Miss. 1st. 41
Buff. & Erie, new...103	

And the following for City Bank shares:

America.........150	Mercantile.........108
American Exchange.116½	Merchants'.........121
Central National... 99	Merchants' Ex.......102
Chemical.........1600	Metropolitan.......132¼
City.........300	N. Y. National Ex..100
Commerce.........122	Ninth National...... 80
Continental.........100	North America......100¼
Corn Exchange.......133	Park.........149
First National.......200	Phenix......... 98¾
Fourth National.....101½	Republic......... 95
Fulton.........156	Shoe and Leather...142
Imp'ters' & Traders'.195	St. Nicholas.......100
Irving.........130	State of New-York..115
Manhattan.........150¼	Tradesmen's.........141
Mechanics'.........140	Uni[illegible].........140

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JULY 23.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	107¼	107¾
Pennsylvania Railroad	51½	51⅝
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad	55½	55¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61⅞	62
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad	21⅜	21½
Northern Central Railroad	29½	....
Lehigh Navigation	50⅝	50¾
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	101¾	101⅞

The Broadway Insurance Company, from a surplus of $318,500, have declared a semi-annual dividend of *Ten ₱ cent.*, payable Aug. 2.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

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FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS
of the
VERMONT DIVISION
PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD.
$20,000 PER MILE,

Less than half the average cost of New-England railroads. A limited amount, in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, for sale by

HASSLER & CO.,
No. 7 Wall st., New-York.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 23, 1875.

Trade was slow on light arrivals, and the market closed weak on the following quotations: At Sixtieth Street Yards on this forenoon Beeves sold at 12c.@13c. ₱ ℔., weights 6½ to 8¼ cwt. At Harsimus Cove the Cattle due did not all arrive on time, the herds sold ranged from poor to choice, fetched 8¾c.@12c. ₱ ℔., weights 5 to 7¼ cwt.; from 54 to 57 ℔. has been allowed to the cwt. Milch Cows not quoted. Grass Calves not quoted. Veals slow at 7c.@8c. ₱ ℔. Sheep dull, and generally disposed of in small lots at 5c.@6½c. ₱ ℔. Lambs also dull at 7c.@9¾c. ₱ ℔. There were no Live Hogs on sale. City-dressed firm at 9⅞c.@10½c. ₱ ℔.; trade active on light arrivals.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 36 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ ℔., with $1 off ₱ head, weight 6½ cwt. scant; 16 coarse Illinois Oxen at 12c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 35 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt. strong; 51 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 132 generally choice Illinois Steers at 12½c.@12¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 1 cwt. strong; 32 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ₱ ℔., with $1 off ₱ head, weight 7¾ cwt.; 45 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ₱ ℔., with $1 off ₱ head, weight 8¼ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for Barkin & Co., 63 good Ohio Steers at 12¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; George Reid sold for self 12 Ohio Steers, terms not obtained.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—Hume & Elliott sold 221 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,640 ℔., at 6c. ₱ ℔.; 231 Ohio Sheep, weight 21,520 ℔., at 6⅛c. ₱ ℔.; 357 Canada Lambs, weight 21,300 ℔., at 8c. ₱ ℔.; 28 Canada Lambs, weight 2,000 ℔., at 8⅛c. ₱ ℔.; 194 Canada Lambs, weight 16,380 ℔., at 8¾c. ₱ ℔.; 148 State Lambs, weight 9,480 ℔., at 9c. ₱ ℔. J. Kirby sold 40 Lambs, weight 2,700 ℔., at 7¾c. ₱ ℔.; 38 Lambs, weight 3,380 ℔., at 8c. ₱ ℔.; 52 Lambs, weight 3,090 ℔., at 8¼c. ₱ ℔.; 2 Veals, weight 290 ℔., at 7c. ₱ ℔.; 4 Veals, weight 500 ℔., at 8c. ₱ ℔.

At Harsimus Cove.—M. Goldschmidt sold for Rothschild & Co.: 41 common Indiana Steers at 10c.@10½c. ₱ ℔., weight 5½ cwt.; 70 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt., strong. Kase & Pidcock sold 14 Ohio Sheep, weight 1,210 ℔., at 5¼c. ₱ ℔.; 233 Ohio Sheep, weight 20,450 ℔., at 5¼c. ₱ ℔.; 129 Kentucky Lambs, weight 7,780 ℔., at 8c. ₱ ℔.; 73 Kentucky Lambs, weight 4,350 ℔., at 8⅝c. ₱ ℔.; 38 Jersey Lambs, weight 2,400 ℔., at 9¼c. ₱ ℔.; 114 Jersey Lambs, weight 7,180 ℔., at 9¾c. ₱ ℔. Judd & Buckingham sold 220 Ohio Sheep, weight 18,530 ℔., at 5¼c. ₱ ℔.; 416 Ohio Sheep, weight 37,340 ℔., at 5½c. ₱ ℔.; 183 Kentucky Sheep, weight 16,570 ℔., at 5½c. ₱ ℔.; 23 Kentucky Lambs, weight 1,210 ℔., at 7c. ₱ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day—629 head of horned Cattle, 45 Cows, 220 Veals and Calves, 16 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day—2,252 Sheep and Lambs, with 2 cars due, 2 Cows, 552 Veals and Calves.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day—2,134 Hogs, 65 Veals and Calves, 944 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day—1,185 head of horned Cattle, 9,797 Sheep and Lambs, 3,918 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N.Y., July 23.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 765 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 10,608 head or 624 cars, 435 cars of which were through consignments, the balance on sale here, against 532 cars for the same time last week, a difference in receipts of 92 cars more for this week thus far, and 642 cars for the corresponding week of last year; there was no market to-day, none offering; fresh arrivals all through consignments; 27 cars held over for shipment to-morrow, which will leave the yards bare of stock. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 800 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far 12,400 head against 16,500 head for the same time last week, and 15,400 head for the same week last year; the market was dull this morning, 2 cars only offering, 1 car remains unsold and will probably be shipped East to-day, which will leave the yards bare of stock; sales of 22 head Ohio clipped Sheep, averaging 83 ℔., at $5 75. Hogs—Receipts to-day 2,700 head, making the total receipts for the week thus far 16,400 head, against 14,750 head for the same time, last week, and 26,000 head for the same week last year; the market was slow this morning for want of salable stock to operate with; no Yorkers offering, but in fair demand, and would bring from $7 60@$7 90. Sales of 1½ cars heavy Hogs at from $7 50@$7 90; all offerings disposed of. Cows—Receipts for the week, 8 cars of all kinds; the offerings were generally fair to good, with a few head of common quality; demand for a better quality of Milch Cows and Springers good; those received were all disposed of here; we quote common to fair at $25@$45 ₱ head; best, $50@$55 ₱ head. Calves—The receipts for the week number 200 head, about all good quality Veals, with a few head of choice; the demand was good, and all offerings have found a ready sale; we quote from $4 50@$10@$12 ₱ head, the ruling price being $7@$7 50 ₱ head.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 491 cars, against 405 cars last week; average quality inferior; market quiet; prices ⅛c.@¼c. ₱ ℔. lower for good Cattle, and ¼c.@¾c. lower on common; prime native Steers, 7c.@7¼c. Market for Sheep quiet and tending to a decline. Sheep—4½c.@5c. for common to fair; 5c.@5¾c. for fair to good, and 6c.@6¼c. for extras. The supply of Lambs was large, and the demand brisk; 6c.@7c. for common to fair; 7c.@8¼c. for fair to good; 9c. for extra. Receipts of Sheep and Lambs, 45 cars, against 58 cars last week. Milch Cows—Prices nominally $40@$75 for common to good. Veals, nominally $6@$7 for fed, and $4@$8 50 for grass Calves, ₱ head.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,800 head; quiet; prices a little easier; through Texans, $2 75@$4; Shipping, $4 50@$6 75; shipments, 1,530 head. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000 head; excited, strong, 15c. higher; closed with an active demand and empty pens; sales range from $7@$8, chiefly at $7 30@$7 65 for heavy, $7 65@$7 90 for light; shipments, 5,800 head. Sheep—Receipts, 500 head; demand good at full prices; poor to common, $3@$3 50; good to choice, $4 75.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 23—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money and the account, 94 7-16. Erie Railway Shares, 13⅞; New-York Central, 93.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £45,000.

4:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, 107½; 1867s, 108. Erie Railway Shares, 13¼; do., Preferred, 26. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 65f. 85c.

LIVERPOOL, July 23—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firmer; Middling Uplands, 6 15-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7 3-16d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 61,000 bales, including 16,000 bales for export and 6,000 bales for speculation. Forwarded from the ship's side, direct to the spinners, 6,000 bales. The stock in port is 1,036,000 bales, of which 592,000 bales are American. The imports of the week have been 45,000 bales, including 14,000 bales of American. Actual exports, 10,000 bales. The stock afloat is 447,000 bales, of which 56,000 bales are American. Breadstuffs—The receipts of wheat for the past three days have been 41,000 quarters, including 31,000 quarters of American.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton, to arrive, 1-16d. dearer; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, at 6 15-16d.; do., do. deliverable September and October, at 7 1-16d.

2:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is strong; Wheat, 10s. 10d.@11s. 3d. ₱ cental, for average California White; 11s. 4d.@11s. 10d. for Club do.; Red Western Spring, 10s.@10s. 9d.; Corn, 35s. 9d.@36s. 3d. ₱ quarter for Mixed Western; Flour, 26s.@28s. ₱ bbl. for Western. Peas, 44s. ₱ quarter for Canadian.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,900 bales were American.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Upland, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped August and September, at 6⅞d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, at 7 3-16d.

6:30 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull, but not quotably lower.

LONDON, July 23—5:30 P. M.—Spirits of Petroleum, 8d.@8¼d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Produce—Calcutta Linseed, 51s. 6d. Sperm Oil dull at £95 ₱ ton. Linseed Cake, £10 15s.@£11 ₱ ton. Spirits of Turpentine, 21s. 9d.@22s. ₱ cwt.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 23.—Printing Cloths a shade higher and strong at 5⅛c. for the best Standard and Extra 64x64; the prices had a hardening tendency during the day, and at the close Extras were generally held at 5¼c. for 30 days.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—PATCHWORK—TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME.—Miss Rose Massey. Matinée.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers. Matinee.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

ROBINSON HALL.—ROSE OF AUVERGNE—CHILPERIC—(English Opera Bouffe.) Matinée.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

NOTICE.

We continue to receive numerous applications for copies of THE TIMES, *containing a review of the evidence in the Beecher case. We are unable to reprint the paper in question again, but we yield to the repeated requests which have been made to us, and will issue the article in question in pamphlet form, with some revisions and additions. Copies may be obtained at our publication offices next week.*

A lawyer has written to us to say that "cumulative sentences in cases of misdemeanor are legal," and that consequently the recent decision of the Court of Appeals is all wrong. It may be so—but how can we decide such a question as that? We are not a tribunal of justice—if we were, and had to decide on TWEED's case, he would now be in the Penitentiary, supposing that the law justified his imprisonment. Unfortunately, the Court of Appeals has decided the other way, and as we happen to have a respect for the law, we feel ourselves compelled to acquiesce in that decision. "But," it is said, "the Judges acted from dishonest motives." Well, will the persons who tell us so privately publish a statement to that effect, and put their names to it? Why seek to make us responsible for a most damaging charge which we cannot possibly substantiate? We have no evidence of the dishonesty or corruption of the Judges of the Court of Appeals. If their accusers have, why do they hesitate to produce it? To ask us to bring the charge, when we have nothing whatever before us to sustain it, seems to us rather a cowardly proceeding. How is it that the lawyers who write to us privately on the subject decline to come forward in a straightforward manner and reveal what they know? If they are telling the truth, there is nothing to be afraid of. For our own parts, we have an invincible repugnance to bringing forward harum-scarum charges which rest merely upon idle gossip or hearsay.

The sole difficulty which we find in the dispute about the Tweed case is this: Mr. O'CONOR and one or two other lawyers seem disposed to place the Judges of the Court of Appeals on a level with BARNARD and CARDOZO. But we have no evidence whatever against them. So far as we are able to form an opinion, pretty nearly nine-tenths of the best lawyers think that the recent decision of the Court of Appeals was sound in law. Certainly, we are not competent, as journalists, to review that decision. Nor can we attack a court simply because we do not like a decision which it has given. But if there exist grounds for the charge that a court has acted from corrupt motives, then we will undertake all the risks involved in publishing that evidence, just as we did in reference to the corrupt Judges in this City when they were all-powerful. We did not shrink from performing our duty then, and we should not shrink from performing a similar duty now, however disagreeable it might be. What we cannot consent to do is to wage a contest blindfolded against the highest court of the State. That TWEED ought to have been severely punished, no man can doubt. Whose fault is it that he was not? Either that of the law or the lawyers. "Some one has blundered," as usual, and it would not lessen the scandal to proclaim to the world that the Judges of the Court of Appeals are in league with TWEED.

Intense interest is felt in sporting circles over the Saratoga race meeting which opens to-day. The contest for the Travers Stakes, for three-year olds, is always one of the greatest events of the year, but this year it will prove unusually exciting from the general uncertainty in which the Long Branch meeting has left the merits of the leading colts of the season. The superiority of the McGrath stable, which was fairly established at Jerome Park, was rudely overthrown at Long Branch, and the blue ribbon of the turf is still an open prize for all competitors. Col. HARNEY's wonderful colt *Ozark* will have a clear title to be considered the greatest three-year old of the year, should he capture the Travers Stakes to-day in spite of such competitors as the MCGRATH, BELMONT, and MCDANIEL stables can furnish against him.

As no lives were lost in the steamer *Abbotsford*, of the Philadelphia and Liverpool Line, the final wreck of the stranded ship will not be likely to create much discussion. Nevertheless, the destruction of the vessel in such an inexcusable fashion ought to be another serious warning to ship-owners, masters, and passengers. The steamer was near the end of the voyage, being then between Queenstown and Liverpool. The officers knew that they were on a dangerous coast; they should have used the lead constantly in thick weather, and the ship should have been moved with caution. But, as in numberless previous instances, the vessel was off her course, somehow, and was stranded in Cwmmaes Bay, coast of Wales. Only a combination of favorable circumstances prevented this from being another great disaster.

We often censure the Police for not performing their duty, but very few persons stop to consider the consequences which sometimes fall upon them when they try to perform it. There is no city in the world which infested with a more blood-thirsty set of ruffians than New-York, and the policeman who interferes with them does it at the risk of his life. Yesterday morning, for instance, three "panel thieves" went into a drinking saloon, called for what they wanted, and then proceeded to smash everything in the room, including the proprietor. There was a cry for the Police, and a constable named PHILIP J. GILCHRIST immediately obeyed it. The three ruffians knocked him down, kicked him in the most savage manner, threw him out upon the sidewalk, and then, not satisfied with all that, they seized a huge stone and battered in the poor fellow's face with it. Can we wonder that sometimes a policeman is rather shy of attempting to arrest the lawless scoundrels who flock to this City from all parts of the globe? The life of a policeman who tries to do his duty is by no means an enviable one. We hope the "Riot Committee," which has a fund in its possession for the assistance of policemen injured in the discharge of their duties, will not overlook the case of GILCHRIST. The three ruffians were arrested, and admitted to bail in $1,000 each. Bail ought to have been absolutely refused in such a case as this. Still, we hope to see these cowardly rascals committed for the longest term of imprisonment which the law allows.

The character of the Police detectives as painted by themselves is hardly more flattering than the estimate of their ability held by the general public. That branch of the force is not quite destitute of energetic and able men, but it seems to be pretty thoroughly demoralized by the constant fear of offending some powerful influence by doing too much and the long-established immunity from censure for doing too little. All the influences operating upon our detective force seem to have been directed toward crushing out the growth of either professional originality or readiness of resource, just as all the rules guiding their selection seem to have been adapted to place serviceable stupidity at a premium and intelligence at a discount.

DEMOCRATS AND THE NATIONAL HONOR.

It was hoped that Gov. ALLEN would "repudiate the repudiators" in Ohio. He has not had the courage or the honesty to do so. On Wednesday he opened the campaign for his party in the State, and we print in full in another column the report of what he said about finance. It will be seen that, so far from condemning the declaration for repudiation made in the State platform, he defends it. Congress has passed a law saying that on and after a certain date the legal-tender notes of the Government shall be paid in coin. The Ohio Democratic Convention "demanded that this policy be abandoned;" in other words that the promise of the Government be broken. Gov. ALLEN has nothing to say in condemnation of this proposition. He sneers at the act of Congress. He attributes it to bad motives, but knowing, as he does, that the promise it contains is a part of the contract on the face of every United States note in existence, and knowing that his party had advised that this promise should be repudiated, he concurs. Not only this, but he goes to the trouble of arguing that specie payments are unnecessary; that a note of the United States, if it be made legal tender, is the same as coin.

Of course, Gov. ALLEN knows better. He has been a public man for nearly half a century. From his earliest utterance, he has been an advocate of hard money of the old Benton school. He has argued repeatedly against the right of the Government to make paper a legal tender in any form. He has maintained that all paper currency was illusive and dangerous, and has upheld the duty of the Government to insist, in everything with which it was concerned, that all payments be made in coin. When, therefore, he tells us that a legal-tender note "is to all intents and purposes equivalent to a silver dollar," he says what he has himself declared to be false.

Gov. ALLEN's doctrine amounts to repudiation. It is impossible for it to stop short of that. If the Government can issue its promises to pay, and by declaring that every one must take them as equivalent to coin, make them so equivalent, why should they ever be paid? If it is, as ALLEN says, wrong to pay them when they are worth only 85c. to the dollar, why is it not wrong to pay them when they bear any other relation to coin—75c. to the dollar, for instance, or 90c? According to ALLEN, there is not now, and never will be, any obligation to pay the Government notes, and that is precisely what his party is aiming at. They do not like to have it called repudiation, but it *is* that, and nothing else, and repudiation is the boldest and most inexcusable of public robberies.

Much of Gov. ALLEN's argument is absurd, but in spirit it is constantly mischievous. He declares that there are "two kinds of despotism prevalent at this time—military despotism and money despotism; and when they are united, as at the present time, they are a terror to all republican institutions." This is precisely the tone of the more blatant demagogue, CARY. The cry of "military despotism" is an idle one, and may be allowed to pass; but the continual reiteration of the existence of a "money despotism" is calculated to have a very bad effect. Who are the money despots? They are the creditors. Who are the creditors? In the vast majority of cases they are men who have obtained the money they have advanced by hard labor, self-denial, prudence, and honest fidelity to all their engagements. They are not, except in a comparatively small number of instances, rich men—though we do not know that it is yet a crime to be rich. The class usually selected for attack are the holders of United States bonds, and it would be a wholesome study for Mr. ALLEN to ascertain who hold these bonds. About one-fourth of them are deposited in the Treasury as security for the notes of the hated national banks. Another large portion of them is held by savings banks—that is, they have been purchased with the earnings of several millions of men and women who live by their daily wages. Still another large part is made up of investments by Trustees and Executors, and represents the property of widows and orphans, or money devoted to charitable or religious uses.

Still another portion of the United States bonds represents the property of unmarried women and of clergymen and other professional men, who rely on the interest from this source for their support. These are, in large part, the "thieves" against whom Gov. ALLEN declares war, and with whom the Democrats of Ohio would have the Government break faith. Nor these alone. Take the national banks, upon which the hostility of the demagogues is especially directed. Who hold the stocks of, and who make the deposits in, these banks? Some of those who do so are rich men; but for the most part they are the smaller dealers of the country—they are the manufacturers and merchants of the towns and the interior cities; they are the men whose industry, intelligence, and integrity have built up the vast internal commerce of the Union and have made it possible for the farmer to till his land to profit and for the laborer to find employment. When a public man attacks these classes as "thieves" and despots, he commits a disgraceful and even infamous outrage. Gov. ALLEN makes such an attack, and he has the sympathy of the leaders of his party generally. They are doing infinite mischief; but what does that matter to them, so long as the people are fooled into giving them offices? To them it may not matter; but to the people it does; and if this is not seen, and the tribe of repudiators driven into private life, the country will suffer more heavily than it has ever done since the outbreak of the rebellion.

THE DECLINE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The popular branch of the British Legislature has never approached, in a representative sense, anything like theoretical perfection. The knights of the shire, the scions of country families, and the substantial burghers who from the earliest times appeared as the Commons of England, had a stronger sympathy with the vested interests of trade and land ownership than they had with the political aspirations of the masses of the people. They never yielded to popular demands for reform in representation unless under the strong pressure of public excitement, and they were never converted to advanced theories of finance and taxation, except under the leadership of some statesman of genius, whose policy was sustained by a powerful agitation out of doors. They have followed, generally at some distance, the democratic movements of English politics, and the constituency which elects them is not, to this day, a fair embodiment of the voting power of the people.

But for generations they have contrived, in a rough and general way, to represent English sentiment—to wage the battle of the people against royal prerogative and aristocratic influence, and to build up the slowly-growing fabric of English liberty. Until recently, they have been able to claim, with some show of justice, that they were an assembly of gentlemen. There have been exceptions, at all times, to the decorum of legislative discussion and the time-honored courtesy of legislative intercourse. But, from the days of SIMON DE MONTFORT to the era of PALMERSTON, political rowdyism was too rare a phenomenon in the English Parliament to be taken into account in estimating the character of that body. Men who, before their admission to the House, were noted as noisy and violent demagogues, were easily subdued by the calm, incisive criticism of an assembly which always contained a few very able members, and a decided majority of fairly-cultivated and well-balanced minds. If the House of Commons lagged somewhat behind the democratic movement of the constituencies, it was, at least, always above the reach of appeals which had proved effectual when directed to the ignorant passions and prejudices of the hour.

Of late years a great change has been coming over the House of Commons. Theoretically, its representative character has been improved, though practically the reformed electorate have merely returned a more than usual proportion of local nobodies, and a larger sprinkling of blatant demagogues. Like most half-way changes, the weeding out of rotten boroughs and the partial reapportionment of representation have simply aggravated the evils which they were expected to cure. It can hardly be doubted that under a system of equal electoral districts, the character of the members of the British House of Commons would be higher than it is at present. At least under such a system there would be no excuse for any member pretending to be in some special way the mouthpiece of an unrepresented body of the nation. And it is this pretense which underlies most of the glaring instances of bad taste and bad manners with which the present session has abounded. Between Dr. KENEALY and Mr. PLIMSOLL there is a very wide gulf, both in point of personal character and legislative aim. But both are victims of the same delusion, that they are the sole means of expression possessed by some vast and indefinite body of popular sentiment. Hence the arrogance of the one and the frantic violence of the other. Charlatan and demagogue as Dr. KENEALY is, his ravings about the great charter and the Jesuit conspiracy against English liberty are not more ridiculous than the pretensions of the honest and earnest sailor's advocate to be the mouthpiece of Divine wrath.

It need hardly be pointed out that the abandonment, in the last fortnight of a legislative session, of a bill which is stigmatized as an "atrocious sham," and whose efficacy is declared to be dependent on changes to be introduced after careful discussion, is hardly a proper subject for the most ordinary kind of remonstrance. To make it the occasion of invective borrowed from the style of inspired prophets is both absurd and mischievous. If it were only Mr. PLIMSOLL's head that had been turned by popular applause, the incident would hardly be so significant as it is. But there is already a pretty large section of members of the popular branch of the British Legislature who are perpetually turning from the body they address to direct the most violent appeals to some real or imaginary public sentiment out of doors. Between the Irish Home Rulers and the English agitators, the House of Commons is rapidly losing the character for moderation, courtesy, and practical ability which have gained for it the admiration of constitutional liberals throughout the world. The Duke of WELLINGTON used to say that there might be another revolution in England, but that it would be effected by act of Parliament. That saying will cease to have any significance if the position of the Commons of England is to be lost sight of, and if there is to be a constant appeal from its decisions to the power of popular prejudice and passion.

THIEVES AND TRAMPS.

Tramps may be divided into two classes. One is made up of those shiftless vagabonds who travel through the country, begging from house to house, asking for employment which they do not want, bivouacking in the woods and fence-corners, and committing no more serious depredations than occasionally carrying off a fat pullet or a hatful of fresh vegetables from the garden. The other, and far more dangerous class of tramps, carries out an organized system of plunder; its members beg sometimes and steal often. They have been known to pass over a route during the day, marking the most available spots for robbery, and double on their track by night, visiting the places which they have set down as inviting attack. Detectives know that there is a vast difference between the "professional" thief and the "new hand." The tramps who steal for a living are not professional in the usual meaning of that term. They may, by and by, be promoted into the noble fraternity of thieves and burglars, just as the common beggars may eventually drift into the habits of confirmed criminals. But such rascals as those who have been creating consternation along the Highlands of the Hudson are not honored, we understand, by the serious attention of city detectives. They are beginners and bunglers. The burglaries at Cold Spring, daring though they may be, are not the work of men who, in a city, perform a feat like that which astonished the family in West Eleventh street the other day.

But the increasing tribe of tramps is undoubtedly preparing many adepts for the very highest ranks of rascality. Some of these beginners in vagrancy are to be pitied; they are dispirited, discouraged, abased, and generally "down on their luck." If they cannot be drawn out of the evil way into which they have fallen, they will be pests, outlaws, and fit only for the penitentiary or the gallows. One of these odd fish not long ago tramped into a little village in New-Jersey with the astounding information that he had murdered a "pal," after having a quarrel with him over a division of spoil. The supposed murdered man was found alive and well, barring a slight wound on the head, apparently made with a stone. It turned out that the two tramps, traveling on the way together, had had a warm discussion over the relative merits of the Irish and American rifle teams. This absorbing topic being exhausted, the twain refreshed themselves with a quart of ale, which was paid for out of their combined resources. The gentleman who had adhered to the fortunes of the Irish riflemen laid down to sleep under a hospitable tree, taking care to secure his only movable property, his boots, under his head. The other, cherishing a grudge for the American Team, struck the sleeper on the head and made off, proclaiming himself a murderer. Whether this self-accusation was for the purpose of gaining a temporary notoriety, or to secure free lodgings for a time in the nearest jail, does not appear. The incident, however, is a good illustration of the lawless and half-barbarous life led by these people. The gypsy-like habits of the tramp are wholly un-American. They represent an element of character entirely foreign to the instincts and disposition of our own people, who are by nature independent, self-reliant, thrifty, and self-respecting.

It seems as though rural officers of the law forgot, or did not know, that in this State at least the enactments concerning vagrancy are explicit and strict. Ample provision is made for the arrest, detention, and examination of tramps and persons having no visible means of support. Notwithstanding this, the vagrants camp in meadows and woodlands, foraging on hen-coops, orchards, and potato-fields, living luxuriously and plentifully in sight of the people whom they plunder. We seldom hear of any legal steps being taken to rid a neighborhood of such nuisances, though they have been known to camp, like grasshoppers, for several days in a particularly fat place. It is exasperating, too, to think that these same predatory hordes will be filling themselves at the City soup-houses next Winter, to the exclusion of the deserving poor. Probably the long period of dull times may have something to do with the marked increase in the ranks of vagrancy. And, as we have seen, it is an easy step from bold beggary to house-breaking and theft. It is the most natural thing in the world for a fellow whose shiftlessness has persuaded him that the world owes him a living to snatch it by force or stealth, when he cannot get it in any easier way. The men who are readily discouraged by hard times—those who cannot find honest employment when it has to be searched for—are the proper candidates for vagrancy and a criminal career. It appears as if the burglaries which country residents complain of were committed by lawless vagabonds who have taken to that means of securing a living, very much as discharged soldiers used to take to the highway in olden times. To catch and punish these is the first duty of the village constables, patrol, and county authorities. To strike at the evil lower down would be to strictly apply the Vagrant act, and look sharp after the insolent ruffians who daily tramp through the country.

WATERING-PLACES.

The coast of the Northern States has a remarkable variety of beautiful places for Summer resort. There are few seaboards in the world which can boast of so many picturesque and convenient spots for sea-bathing, sea air, and Summer out-door pleasures. Yet the worn-out citizen must often be somewhat perplexed which one of the many and famous watering-places to choose. The one with by far the grandest scenery, and much visited by residents of Boston, is Mount Desert, on the upper coast of Maine. The combination here of mountain and sea gives a most impressive scenery, and the resources of the place for out-door enjoyment are remarkable. Excursions to caves and rocks and mountains, by sea and by land, can fill up every day of weeks. The climate is peculiarly cool, often too chilly and foggy, but on the whole it can boast of the best features of a mountain and seaside climate. The objections to it are the distance from most of our large cities, the crowd, the bad table, and the occasional outbreaks of typhoid fever. More guests have been in the habit of gathering there than the hotels could accommodate, and for years the food has been execrable.

The coast of Massachusetts comes next, and is certainly, in some of its resorts, one of the most picturesque sea-coasts in the world. The country north of Salem, on the coast, with woods reaching right to the gentlemen's villas and the hotels, and on the other side the cliffs and the blue sea, with scattered islands, presents as beautiful a sight as the eye can fall upon. Here the Bostonians have built pretty cottages and villas among the rocks and woods, with the eternal surge of the Atlantic beneath their windows, and long shaded avenues in the forests and a foreground of blue sea sprinkled with white sails. The watering-places, however, are more bare and less picturesque, but always cool and under bracing airs. The objections to the coast are its exposure to harsh east winds and the little provision made for guests. Many, however, now put up Summer shanties, or temporary houses, and thus get sea air and sea food with little trouble or expense.

The prince of watering-places is of course Newport. Nothing on this continent equals this lovely spot. It is almost the only spot in America where a rich green lawn can be kept without artificial watering all Summer. The town is glorious in Spring and Summer with flowers, and on the southern point of the island flowers will bloom till the middle of December. No place, in shrubbery, flowers, and grass, so rewards the gardener. Wealth has naturally perceived the advantages of the site, and made the most elegant and lovely spot of it which our country can show. The houses, even though sometimes *bizarre*, are usually very picturesque and pretty; grounds are kept perfectly; furniture and inner adornments are in excellent taste. The walks on the Newport cliffs and the drives on the beaches are unsurpassed. To the hotel visitor its pleasures are diminished by the great, ugly caravansaries offered him, usually far from the sea, and with no retirement or beauty about them. No one can know or enjoy Newport who has not lived or visited in one of its tasteful, hospitable cottages. Still, strangers can find here pleasant, quiet lodgings at no great expense, and then, in a quiet way, enjoy on the cliffs "the sounding-sea" and green walks.

Our own Long Island watering-places offer fresh breezes and healthy sites—but not such beauty or equability of climate as Newport. Then they are always exposed to crowded excursions from the City. Long Branch gives one the true breath of the ocean, and is exceedingly convenient to the City. Old Point Comfort, on the Virginia coast, is a very attractive and interesting spot, and has a charming Summer climate, but not the coolness of the Northern resorts. All these places can furnish houses or cottages, where the economical can live cheaply, and yet enjoy the real pleasures of the sea and seaside. It needs only a little contrivance and searching to find that a few weeks of salt-water bathing and sea air can be obtained anywhere on our coasts for less than it costs most families to live at home. The big, costly hotel is not an absolute necessity of life. People can live in farm-houses, or cheap cottages, or economical boarding-houses. And these times will compel many to learn these devices of small means.

THIRTY-SEVEN IN THE THOUSAND.

Although the mean temperature last week was, as registered at Central Park, only 74.5° Fahrenheit, there were 890 deaths reported in the City, against 743 the previous week, 601 being those of children under five years old. Thus the rate of mortality was brought up to the very high figure of 37.97 per 1,000. Now, of course, in hot weather, there must always be considerable mortality in this City among children, but it is absurd to attribute the deaths of these 601 infants last week altogether to the state of the weather. It is not pretended that any really epidemic disease existed, and, therefore, the question naturally occurs, why should the death-rate last week in New-York exceed that of Philadelphia by ten, Washington by ten, Boston by seventeen, and Baltimore, Chicago, and Cincinnati by seven? When it is hot here, it is hotter at Washington. In fact, the heat of that capital has been found simply unendurable by strong men. As to Philadelphia, no one who has been cooped up within its narrow streets in Midsummer will be likely to forget such a purgatorial period. Yet, while the death-rate of Washington last week was 27.50 and of Philadelphia 27.64, that of New-York was 37.97. New-York, with the Atlantic at its base, with arms of that ocean clasping it on either side, and with ground actually made by nature's hand for drainage, loses ten out of every thousand more than cities whose position will, in a sanitary point of view, bear no sort of comparison with it.

What is the cause of this wholesale massacre of the innocents? At least ten per cent. of the loss may be safely ascribed to overcrowding, dirt, and that lack of vital stamina in the parents which results from drinking too much bad rum and eating too little good food. It was this which sent a large proportion of those six hundred and one children to their graves. It does not take long for the weak ones to go to the wall in the Midsummer heats of a tenement-house.

Many years ago there were published some excellent articles under the title of "How to Make Home Unhealthy." It would be found on consulting them that the prescriptions have been faithfully adhered to in the abodes of the poorer classes in New-York. Nowhere can crowding, filth, and the accompanying moral degradation, be found in higher perfection. Next year we shall have a host of social scientists, physiologists, and others, poking about our highways and by-ways, to institute comparisons as to the condition of the citizens of the Empire City with the urban subjects of European monarchs, and as regards the bulk of such citizens, we shall not be surprised if the sanitary advantages of a republic do not appear to the inquirers to be very obvious. When the late Lord HERBERT began the sanitary reform in the British Army, the death rate was 17½ per thousand. In a few years it fell to 7½ per thousand. Ten per thousand had been annually killed by mismanagement. It is much the same here, and there is no Lord HERBERT. Every year this evil is described, deplored, and prescribed for, but nothing is done. If a company of three hundred children were suffocated or burned to death next week, there would be a prodigious ado, but when double that number die through the absence of those conditions which infantine life imperatively demands, no one pays any heed. The poor cannot help themselves in this matter, and apparently the rich do not care to help them.

AMUSEMENTS.

HERR WACHTEL'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Many readers will doubtless derive satisfaction from the positive knowledge that Herr Theodor Wachtel, the great German tenor, is to return to this country this Fall to fulfill an engagement entered into last year with Mr. Adolf Neuendorff. Mr. Neuendorff has formed a new and, he says, a strong company to support Herr Wachtel, his forces consisting of a dramatic prima donna, a contralto, a soprano, and a baritone, not to mention a large chorus. Herr Wachtel's repertoire includes "Lohengrin," "Le Prophète," "The Jewess," "Masaniello," "The Huguenots," "Il Trovatore," "La Dame Blanche," "L'Africaine," and "The Postilion of Longjumeau," all of which operas Mr. Neuendorff will present during the season. On the "off nights" of the season, "The Flying Dutchman" will be performed. Mr. Neuendorff has secured the Academy of Music from Oct. 16, until Dec. 1, but his engagement with Herr Wachtel begins two weeks earlier than the former date. It was intended to open the season in this City, but the Messrs. Kiralfy had previously hired the Academy of Music up to Oct. 16, and should they be able to hold their ground up to that time, Herr Wachtel will make his first appearance in Philadelphia about the 1st of October. Mr. Neuendorff arrived in this City from Europe last Wednesday, to make arrangements for the reception of his artists. He will return next Saturday for the purpose of accompanying them hither, the party sailing from Hamburg aboard the Pomerania on Sept. 1. Mr. Neuendorff had anticipated bringing out Mme. Peschka-Leutner, but for various reasons that lady could not come to an understanding with the manager, and the project was at last abandoned.

OBITUARY.

SIR FRANCIS BOND HEAD.

Right Hon. Sir Francis Bond Head, Bart., formerly Governor of Upper Canada, and an author of some repute, died in England yesterday. He was the son of James Roper Head, Esq., and was born near Rochester, Jan. 1, 1793, making him eighty-two years old at the time of his death. He served at Waterloo with the Royal Engineers, and at Fleurus the same year. In 1825 he headed an expedition to the Rio de la Plata to work in the gold and silver mines. The next year he published an account of his travels—*Rough Notes of a Journey Across the Pampas*. He was unexpectedly appointed Governor of Upper Canada in 1835, and for his efficient services in suppressing a rebellion and driving out its foreign sympathizers he received the thanks of the Legislatures of Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, and Upper Canada, and was made a Baronet. In 1867 he received the title of Privy Councilor. Among his numerous literary works were these: *Bubbles from the Brünnen of Nassau*, published in 1833; *Life of Bruce*, 1844; *The Emigrant*, 1847; *Stokers and Pokers*, 1850; *The Defenseless State of Great Britain*, 1850; *A Faggot of French Stories*, 1851; *A Fortnight in Ireland*, 1852; *Descriptive Essays*, 1856; *The Horse and His Rider*, 1860; and *The Royal Engineers*, 1870. A pension of £100 a year was granted him for his literary services to his country.

HON. HENRY SHERWOOD.

Hon. Henry Sherwood, of Corning, died at his home at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Sherwood was a Democrat of considerable prominence in the State before the war. In 1862 and 1863 he was the representative for Steuben County in the Legislature. He was an Erie Director when Gould and Barlow were engaged in their contest. Among his acquaintances and friends, and through the section where he lived, he was much respected.

DEATH OF A WIFE OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

The Salt Lake *Herald* announces the death, on the 17th inst., of Mrs. Emeline Free Young, wife of President Brigham Young, and publishes the following communication:

We are seldom called upon to mourn the loss of one more beautiful in character or more mature in Christian faith. She was blessed by nature with a rare union of gentleness and strength, of sensitiveness and firmness, of free, joyous life and deep thoughtfulness. Her face was the true index of her heart—it was marked by purity and earnestness. But beside what nature gave her, religion gave an added power and beauty. Her trust in God was like the trust of a little child. Communion with Him was her constant habit. In prayer she found both joy and strength. A near friend said of her, "Never, I think, was she so happy or unhappy as to forget the necessity of leaning upon her Father in heaven." She uttered no murmuring thought when she was called to leave the home where there was so much to claim her heart, and when she parted from her beloved children it was with that same loving truth, "Thy will be done." As a mother her devotion was unsurpassed; as a wife she was ever true to her integrity; as a daughter she was filial and fond; as a sister she was ever ready with her loving hand and gentle voice to minister in sickness or in health. As a friend those who knew her best, loved her most. Her ready sympathy and words of encouragement will long live in the hearts of those who were privileged to know her. Mrs. Young has been many years an invalid, but those years were not spent in useless repining. Her time was ever occupied by mental culture, and her sick room was illuminated by the light of intellectual thought. Her conversation at times was most spiritually beautiful, and on such occasions her face would light up, concealing the traces of deep suffering that had marred, to a small extent, her beauty. From my early childhood have I known this lady intimately. She leaves nine children to mourn her loss; and to them I would offer condolence. To the lovely spirit gone home to rest—congratulation.
CHARLOTTE I. GODBE.

RESIGNATION OF AUDITOR CLINTON, OF LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 23.—State Auditor Clinton has sent in his resignation to Gov. Kellogg, to take effect Dec. 15, 1875. He says: "I fix upon that date, for the reason that an earlier date would compel you, under article 70 of the Constitution, to order a new election to fill the vacancy, and this would involve a large expense to the State, which I know you desire to avoid." He states that he had long desired to resign, but waited until his character had been vindicated, which had been done by the report of the experts and the evidence adduced at the recent trials, though unfortunately he was not permitted to testify, and consequently many facts in his favor known only to himself remain undeveloped. He assigns as one reason for retiring, inability to get along harmoniously with the State Treasurer. Gov. Kellogg, in accepting the resignation, says: "Though in the discharge of my official duty I ordered the investigation to be made into your accounts and directed the law officers of the State to prosecute the charges preferred against you, I have never for one moment believed you to have been personally guilty of dishonesty in the administration of your office before the experts made their report. I examined into many of the charges urged against you, and found them to be groundless." He says subsequent conversation with one of the experts, one of whom was the President of the Cotton Exchange, and the testimony adduced here, only confirmed him in that opinion.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 23, 1875.

LAND SETTLEMENT DECISION.

On the 15th inst. Secretary Delano reversed the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office in the case of Robert M. Stewart vs. The Western Pacific Railroad Company, involving land in the limits of the claimed Mexican grant Moquelomos, rejected in 1865, prior to the definite location of the road, but subsequent to the withdrawal upon a map of general route. Stewart was a settler prior to withdrawal, and prior to the passage of the Railroad act. The Secretary follows the late department decision in the case of Dillingham et al., holding that the act of March 3, 1853, granting rights to settlers on rejected foreign grants, had no application to California, but that lands in that State are governed by the special act, subsequently passed on the same day, extending the Pre-emption laws to California, by which pre-emption rights are expressly excluded from attaching upon lands held or claimed under any foreign grant or title. Stewart's settlement was, therefore, a mere possessory interest, giving him no legal right at the date of withdrawal, and the subsequent rejection of the Mexican claims found the land set apart by the said withdrawal for the purposes of the railroad grant, and thus excluded from legal settlement. The decision, although it will work hardship to many settlers, is in harmony with the current decisions of the Supreme Court of the State, and of the Circuit Court of the United States for that district, and, unless overturned by the Supreme Court of the United States, must be regarded as the settled law of the case.

MORE COMMISSIONERS TO INVESTIGATE PROF. MARSH'S CHARGES.

When Prof. Marsh preferred his charges verbally it was understood that they referred particularly to Agent Saville and the management of affairs at the Red Cloud Agency, and therefore Secretary Delano requested Gen. Fisk to appoint a commission to investigate the charges. Subsequently Prof. Marsh reduced his charges to writing and it was then ascertained they implicated Commissioner Smith, and contained insinuations against the Secretary of the Interior. Secretary Delano immediately recommended to the President the propriety of appointing three more Commissioners, to be selected by the President, to aid the Commissioners selected by the department and Gen. Fisk. This request was made from no distrust of the latter, but because the Secretary and Commissioners did not wish it to be understood that they had selected their own commission to investigate charges against themselves. In complying with this request the President has selected Senator Morrill, of Maine; Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, and Hon. Wayne McVeigh, of Pennsylvania, as the three additional Commissioners.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following Internal Revenue Gangers for the First Illinois District were appointed to-day: J. S. Phelps, George A. Dickerson, Robert S. Hitt, Sidney S. Waterman, Charles S. Rand, and P. D. Riggs for Florida.

COMMISSIONED.

The following storekeepers were commissioned: Edward Raymond, Thomas H. Moakley, William E. Waite, Joseph Hosmer, John C. Harrington, and Henry R. Smith, for the First District of Ilinois, and William A. Stocking in the First District of Connecticut, and James McCosh in the First District of Missouri.

THE DISTRICT 3.65 BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury do-day directed the Assistant Treasurer of the United States to advertise that the schedules for interest coupons on the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia, guaranteed by the United States, should be presented at the Sub-Treasury, New-York, preparatory to paying the same on the 1st of August next. Drafts from the Sub-Treasury at New-York will be remitted from the United States Treasury at Washington in payment of interest to the holders of registered bonds in the same manner as for the registered United States bonds, such drafts being drawn to the order of the owners of the bonds as the same appear on the books of the United States Register's office, where transfers have been closed till after the 1st of August next.

THE UNION PACIFIC COUPON TAX PAID.

The long disputed payment of the five per cent. tax on the coupons of the bonds of the Central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, amounting to between $16,000 and $17,000, was paid at the Internal Revenue office to-day. The question arose concerning the relief from taxation of the bonds when purchased by Directors of the road in order to relieve it from debts requiring immediate payment.

PROTECTION FOR THE TEXAN FRONTIER.

The Government has purchased at New-Orleans the steamer Planter, a small boat, drawing but four feet of water, but strongly constructed. She will be properly armed and manned and sent to the Rio Grande for duty on that river to prevent Mexicans crossing into Texas and running off cattle. The Planter has been ordered to Mobile, and Lieut. Commander D. C. Kells detached from the iron-clad Canonicus and sent to that city to take command of the new vessel. It is said one or two other steamers of similar character will be purchased and fitted out, to act with the Planter in the suppression of Mexican depredations.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Master Charles J. Perkins has reported his return home, having been detached from the Gmaha, and has been placed on waiting orders.

THE SWIMMING MATCH.

COYLE ASSERTS THAT HE WAS DRUGGED—THE STATEMENT PROBABLY GROUNDLESS—ANOTHER MATCH POSSIBLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—Great excitement was raised here this afternoon and to-night by the statement from Coyle, the swimmer, that he had every reason to believe that he had been drugged, and that it was the cause of his sudden sickness in the water yesterday. As was stated in yesterday's TIMES, he fell back after taking the second drink and became insensible, remaining so until 1 o'clock this morning, all efforts to awake him proving unavailing. His drink consisted of whisky, water, and ginger, and was prepared by Dr. Cardeza, his physician, and sent to Coyle by express two days before the contest. No reflections are cast upon the Doctor, who is a strict church-going man, and would not be guilty of any such trick.

It is supposed that the liquor, if it was tampered with at all, was drugged the night before the race at a hotel in Chester, where Coyle made his headquarters. His bottles were left behind the bar all night and, it is alleged, were removed during the night. A gentleman who was in the guide's boat and gave Coyle the liquor, noticed that when the second drink was taken a large quantity was passing into his stomach. There does not seem the least ground for Coyle's assertion. To-day he had fully recovered, and came to Philadelphia this evening, proceeding to his home at Chester. All the liquor was used and the canteen thrown overboard when he stopped swimming, therefore there are no means of making an analysis of its contents.

Johnson has been beaten out of considerable money by gamblers, and seems greatly dispirited. The friends of the men are endeavoring to arrange another match. The reports that Johnson did not swim the necessary distance are not true, according to the statement of the referee and judges.

THE EMIGRATION INQUIRY.

HOW THE STEAM-SHIP COMPANIES WERE FLEECED.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY FROM THE AGENTS —THE MONEY WHICH THEY PAID TO NOLAN TO INFLUENCE LEGISLATION.

At the meeting of the Legislative Investigating Committee on Emigration and Quarantine, at Castle Garden yesterday, there were present Assemblymen McGuire, Waehner, Alvord, Gedney, and Vosburgh, Gen. Schuyler still being absent from the City. The first witness called was F. W. J. Hurst, agent of the National Steam-ship Line. He testified as follows:

MR. HURST'S TESTIMONY.

There is in existence in this City a so-called Steam-ship Conference; I do not think I am at liberty to speak of the business transacted at their meetings; the matter of the reduction in the per capita tax has often been introduced, and the opinion has been expressed that this should be reduced, and also that the expenses of the Commissioners of Emigration have been excessive; at the meeting of the agents with the Commissioners something was said about the companies reducing passenger rates in case head-money was reduced, but we could make no such promise; I did not make any individual promise in this respect—in fact, none of us could do so, as we were barely making expenses at the time; I have heard of Patrick H. Jones, but never knew him; I have also heard of Michael Nolan, and have paid him some sums of money as counsel for the steam-ship companies toward securing the passage of a bill reducing the amount of commutation money; he was not appointed by the conference, but probably by some individual member; I am not positive that I was so informed by John G. Dale, though I had some conversation with him upon the subject; the money must have been paid upon the recommendation of some one, but I cannot recall the facts in relation to it; all I do know is, that the money was paid for services rendered at Albany in our interest; I saw one day some one at the Cashier's desk receiving money, and was told that it was Mr. Nolan; I signed the check given him, but do not remember the amount; the checks were drawn on Duncan, Sherman & Co.; I cannot recollect the directions given to the Cashier; I do not remember the first time Mr. Nolan called at the office, nor how many times he called; the arrangement was for the payment of a certain percentage upon all passengers arriving within a certain time, either six months or a year, and fifteen or twenty-five cents for each passenger; I do not recollect that Nolan came to me with a paper bearing a number of signatures representing that he had been appointed counsel for the companies, and requesting me to join them; in fact I do not now remember that I ever spoke to him; my Cashier in 1871 was Heber Conyers; he is not in my employ at present.

Mr. McGuire—Mr. Hurst we are not prosecuting this investigation for the purpose of instituting any proceedings against the steam-ship companies, but simply to expose the shameless system of black-mail to which they have been subjected. Large amounts of money have been paid out by the companies, and probably not a dollar of it was used in their interest.

SEVERAL SUMS OF MONEY PAID TO NOLAN.

Witness—We did pay Nolan several sums of money to go to Albany and endeavor to gain a decrease of the per capita tax; he must have been employed after the passage of the resolution of the Commissioners of Emigration in February, 1871, but no money was paid to him until after the passage of the law; in 1873-4 I was on the committee that was sent to Albany to oppose the proposed increase at that time; I thought then too much money had been paid out before, and this time it only cost each company between $300 and $400; the impression gains upon me that I did sign a paper of Nolan's in 1871, but its purport I cannot remember; I know it was to influence legislation in some way, and that was all; I think I saw him once afterward at the office, but should not know him now; this must have been some time after he began to get money from us; I objected to paying him any more, and he came to explain matters to me; I think my objection was that I thought we had already paid him enough; I cannot say any more about the matter, for it is all mixed up in my mind; I was away in England a part of the time, and the business was attended to by George R. McKenzie; how the payments were made I cannot state; the checks will show; I have known Bernard Casserly for a number of years, and have had conversation with him upon the subject of the reduction of the head-money; it was while he was in this department; I first met him in Albany in 1867, where he had gone in the interest of the Commissioners of Emigration to have this head-money increased; at this time he was successful, and the amount was increased from $2 to $2 50; I used to tell him that the Commissioners were spending too much money, putting up expensive buildings on Ward's Island with this commutation money, while they should have been paid for by the State and not by the steam-ship companies; about 1872 he admitted to me that the Commissioners could get along with less money. I did not speak then of employing him in the interest of the steam-ship companies, though I am told he appeared at the Legislature in 1875 in opposition to the increase of head-money; a committee of the Steam-ship Conference was present during the session of 1874, and appeared before the Committee on Commerce and Navigation; I am not positive that Mr. Casserly was there, though my impression is that he helped us a little during that session; I cannot say what his motive was; I do not know Frank Rudd, but have met Daniel Casserly; I think he was employed at one time by the steam-ship companies; if I remember rightly he drew up some papers for us; their purport I am not positive about; I think it was an address to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. He drew up these papers in 1874; I do not know how much he was paid; my proportion amounted to between $200 and $300; as far as I know this was all that was done by him, though I think I did see him once in Albany; the committee of the Steam-ship Conference consisted of Messrs. Schwab, Dale, and myself; we were not appointed at any meeting of the conference; Bernard Casserly did not make any argument before the Legislature in our behalf; the committee engaged as counsel Mr. Abram Wakeman; he was paid an ordinary counsel fee, say $2,000 to $3,000; the expenses were divided between five or six companies; my books will not show the exact amounts paid; I have a private account, however, that will; several checks were paid to Nolan, averaging perhaps $1,000 each.

Mr. McGuire—We do not want to inquire into your private business any further than the merits of this investigation may require. You have paid out over $100,000 for nothing, and we want to give publicity to this systematic robbery. Through this publicity the matter will come to the knowledge of the legislators all over the State, and, we hope, may tend to purify legislation.

Witness—I must have been impressed in some manner with the power of Nolan in the Legislature before signing the paper; very possibly my objection to paying him any more money, some time after the bill was passed, was that I heard that it was not through his efforts that the bill was passed; I think I was told this by Willy Wallach, who said we were foolish to send any one to Albany, especially as the Commissioners themselves favored the reduction at that time, and I think so, now, myself; we had an interview with the Commissioners previous to this, but I have no recollection that they spoke of reducing the head-money; I did not know that one of their committees reported in favor of such reduction; I think the steam-ship companies had counsel at Albany during the last session, and have been told that it was Mr. Casserly, and presume I have already paid my proportion of the expense necessitated.

The witness was then requested to furnish the committee with a statement of all moneys paid for the purpose of influencing legislation, and checks paid Mr. Nolan, in accordance with the agreement with him, which Mr. Hurst agreed to do by Monday morning next.

TESTIMONY OF SUPERINTENDENT WELLS.

Leonard R. Wells, the next witness called, testified that he was connected with the department for a number of years, occupying the position of Superintendent from 1869 to the Fall of 1873; he said he was chief executive officer upon Ward's Island, and as such had general supervision. He detailed the manner of purchasing supplies, and said that the clerical force on Ward's Island from 1870 to 1873, when he was Superintendent, was too large; he was never consulted in these matters; there were positions upon the island really sinecures, particularly that of Assistant Superintendent of the Labor Bureau, who received $60 or $70 per month; the Lunatic Asylum was very faulty in construction, without doubt a miserable affair; the construction of the sea-wall at the lower end of the island he watched with much interest; the first part was poorly built, and he reported the fact to the Commissioners; afterward the work was well done; the work on the chapel was well done, it is one of the best buildings on the island, and the amount it cost, $35,000, was very reasonable; in his conversation with the inmates he never knew of any ill-feeling among them on account of religious differences of opinion; he had served under four different boards, and believed that all had tried to do their best; the board was too unwieldy, and, with different elements in it, could not harmonize. Since 1870 there has been, he said, more or less political feeling in the board, and this has compelled various actions which in their own judgment they knew to be wrong. Outside political pressure has caused many unnecessary appointments. At Ward's Island the trouble has been that for many years the Commissioners have had to sustain a large number of so-called destitute able-bodied "bummers." He would favor a change of the law, that when emigrants once leave the State they should lose the protection of the commission. He thought a salaried commission would be more advantageous than one acting simply as benevolent individuals. He would favor the plan of one chief executive, with supervision over all, and executive officers at Ward's Island and Castle Garden. The institution should not be abolished, for in a quiet way it has done the emigrant a vast amount of good. With reasonable head-money and economical management the institution ought to be made self-sustaining, and not a tax upon the State Treasury.

WHAT THE BREMEN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY PAID TO NOLAN.

Henry Haas, Cashier in the employ of Oelrichs & Co., agents of the Bremen Steam-ship Line, was the next witness called. He said: I knew Michael Nolan, and during the period between April, 1871, and August, 1872, I gave him a number of checks, all of which you will find in this package; they are twenty-eight in number, the first dated May 2, 1871, and the last, July 22, 1872, calling altogether for $13,840 50; they were all payable to the order of Michael Nolan; Mr. Schwab brought Mr. Nolan to my desk one day, and instructed me to pay to him one-sixth of the amount of head-money on each passenger, or twenty-five cents upon every emigrant coming upon our vessels; he did not specify any particular time for making the payments, but they were always made after the arrival of the steamer, as soon as the amount of commutation money was determined upon; I was not told at the time how long the payments were to be continued; he may afterward have placed it at one year, but they were continued for fifteen months; I never met Nolan before; I saw no paper with him, containing the signatures of other steam-ship agents; nothing was said at the time as to the use to be made of the money, but Mr. Schwab told me afterward that the money was to be used for the purpose of effecting a reduction in the head-money; he never told me who employed Mr. Nolan; Mr. Nolan personally called for nearly all the checks; no receipt was ever taken; the checks were charged to each ship as expenses; I stopped their payment July 22, 1872, as I was so instructed by Mr. Schwab, and have never seen Mr. Nolan since; I know of no payments made since that time for this business; I know of none made to Bernard Casserly or others for Abram Wakeman.

The following is a transcript of the checks paid Michael Nolan by Messrs. Oelrichs & Co. on account of the Bremen Steam-ship Company, drawn on the Merchants' National Bank and deposited with the Union Trust Company:

No.	Date.	Amount.
9,431	May 2, 1871	$163 75
9,502	May 16, 1871	698 75
9,564	May 30, 1871	537 50
9,648	June 14, 1871	546 25
9,707	June 30, 1871	724 25
9,818	July 18, 1871	643 50
9,887	Aug. 2, 1871	366 75
9,984	Aug. 21, 1871	534 75
10,063	Sept. 4, 1871	493 00
10,158	Sept. 21, 1871	513 50
10,222	Oct. 3, 1871	450 50
10,305	Oct. 19, 1871	499 00
10,386	Nov. 3, 1871	495 75
10,478	Nov. 21, 1871	455 00
10,543	Dec. 6, 1871	371 75
10,633	Dec. 30, 1871	246 50
10,717	Jan. 19, 1872	106 00
10,818	Feb. 8, 1872	150 50
10,937	March 4, 1872	232 50
10,984	March 16, 1872	274 00
11,032	March 28, 1872	312 50
11,101	April 9, 1872	507 75
11,154	April 20, 1872	416 00
11,332	May 23, 1872	1,566 25
11,408	June 7, 1872	595 50
11,513	June 27, 1872	978 00
11,594	July 11, 1872	510 75
11,618	July 22, 1872	456 25
Total		$13,840 50

WHAT NOLAN RECEIVED FROM WILLIAMS & GUION.

Messrs. Williams & Guion, agents of the Liverpool and Great Western Steam-ship Company, sent the following statement of money paid Mr. Nolan by them:

To 26,231 aliens at twenty-five cents each..$6,557 75

Mr. McGuire stated that Mr. Nolan had been subpœnaed three days ago to appear before the committee, but had failed to do so, and he had now addressed a note to him ordering him to appear before them. At his suggestion a subpœna was addressed to the Union Trust Company requesting them to furnish a transcript of Nolan's account for the years 1871 and 1872. The statement of Messrs. Williams & Guion was returned for a bill of particulars. The committee then adjourned until this morning at 10:30.

THE BOOK TRADE.

BUSINESS AT THE EXCHANGE YESTERDAY—SOCIAL GATHERING AT THE ST. JAMES HOTEL.

Trade at the Booksellers' Exchange was very good yesterday, many heavy purchases being made by some of the largest jobbers and retail dealers of the West, South-west, and East. Yesterday being the last full day for business, and all the preliminary arrangements having been previously completed, purchasers had only to hand in their orders, and hence there was constant employment for the salesmen and entry clerks, while the floor of the Exchange was quite free from the bustle and confusion of former days. This was true not only of the book but also of the stationery department, and those who understood the situation said that more business was done yesterday than the day before by all branches of trade represented at the Exchange, which includes everything in the book and stationery business. There were a few new names registered during the day, as follows: M. J. F. Doyle, Philadelphia, Penn.; M. D. Baker, St. Louis, Mo.; R. D. Paltner, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Ballington, Washington, D. C.; Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. S. Penn, Austin, Texas; C. Catlin, Jacksonville, Ill.; J. S. Jackson, Dallas, Texas; J. S. Wyncoop, Syracuse, N. Y.; Isaac B. Allen, Newark, N. J. The Exchange closes at 12 o'clock to-day.

At 7 o'clock last evening the members of the book trade, representing buyers, sellers, and agents, to the number of about two hundred, sat down to table at the St. James Hotel, to partake of the supper which had been prepared for them under the auspices of the committee having charge of the matter. The affair was entirely a social one, the speeches being confined entirely to trade matters, and the speakers being entirely "men of letters," as embraced in the idea of writing, printing, or making books and newspapers, or stationery and fancy articles. Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, President of the American Book-trade Association, presided. After the supper had been disposed of, Mr. Randolph, in a brief speech, introduced the second part of the programme, which, he said, would not be so elaborately followed as in the more stately dinners, but while they were partaking of the lighter dishes of the repast they would also listen to the speeches and toasts of the evening. He then referred to the changes which had taken place in the trade in the last four years, to the great lights which had gone out in the death of three of the Harpers, who were the pioneers in the business of making books; of Putnam and Scribner and others, and also to the great advance made in the magnitude of the trade since when, fifty years ago, they could put every book published in the United States on a single shelf of the Exchange, which now crowded two floors of the Mercantile Academy, and were only partially represented at that. Mr. Randolph closed with the sentiment, "The American Book Trade Association," which was received with enthusiastic applause, followed by music by the band in attendance.

The Chairman next announced as the topic of the first speech "The Western Trade," to which Mr. Jansen, of Chicago, was requested to respond. Mr. Jansen followed in a brief speech, as did also Mr. Wesley Jones, of Burlington, Iowa. The Chairman then called for Mr. Baker, of St. Louis, and Mr. Sturges, of Knoxville, Tenn., neither of whom responded to the call, and Mr. Joseph Harper, of Harper & Brothers, was requested to respond to the sentiment "Franklin Square," suggested by the placing at the head of the table a small statue of Benjamin Franklin. Mr. Harper was received with great applause, and his remarks created the utmost enthusiasm. After Mr. Harper came Mr. Kimball, of the firm of J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, who closed the speeches for the book-trade.

The second regular toast was "The Stationery and Printing Trade," which was responded to by Mr. Bainbridge, of the firm of Porter & Bainbridge. Mr. Henry Holt, of Boston, responded to the sentiment, "New-England," and Mr. Steadman, the author, spoke for "Authors and Authorship." The following telegram from Boston was then read by the Chairman:

To A. D. F. Randolph:

Sentiment for to-night: "Our profession—requiring, as it does, both brain and muscle; all honor is due to those worthy pioneers who used their utmost endeavors to restore it to the proud and honorable position it once occupied." Mr. Easton will respond. Would that I could be with you. CHARLES C. B. SHEPARD.

Mr. Easton not being present, Mr. A. C. Barnes, of Boston, responded in a neat speech, after which Mr. Charles S. Plummer, of Newark, N. J., read an original poem, in which he referred in an amusing manner to all the gentlemen engaged in the stationery department of the Exchange, of which he himself is one. The next sentiment was "The Press," which was duly responded to, and Mr. Orton, now President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and formerly of the book-publishing firm of Miller, Orton & Mulligan, responded to the toast, "The Telegraph."

This was the first reunion ever held by the book-trade of the country, and was eminently successful, everything passing off to the satisfaction of those participating.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK BOARD.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—The following are the latest mining stock quotations: Ophir, 49¾; Mexican, 19⅝; Gould & Curry, 18⅜; Best & Belcher, 48¼; Savage, 113; Chollar, 77; Hale & Norcross, 41; Crown Point, 30⅝; Yellow Jacket, 86½; Imperial, 10; Empire, 7; Kentucky, 14¾; Alpha, 19⅞; Belcher, 28¼; Confidence, 24½; Consolidated Virginia, 320; Sierra Nevada, 15⅜; Segregated Belcher, 94; California, 60⅞; Bullion, 47¾; Overman, 68¾; Julia, 17; Justice, 135; Caledonia, 23.

THE TURF.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

ENTRIES FOR THE TRAVERS STAKE—A FINE FIELD OF COLTS—THE NOMINATIONS FOR THE SWEEPSTAKES — THE MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Friday, July 23, 1875.

A copious rain fell last night, and the atmosphere to-day is consequently pure and exhilarating, even for Saratoga, and the vast number of visitors who have come up to attend the races are moving about with an energy one does not often see on a Summer day. There is considerable bustle and a sort of mild excitement visible in the multitude, for the race meeting, which will open to-morrow, is absorbing all the conversational powers of the sportsmen, who at the present time are canvassing the prospects of the several horses. The trains from New-York this morning were crowded, and the hotels are besieged with applications for rooms. The Saratoga Association has made extensive preparations for the accommodation of visitors. A large number of people visited the course this morning, and were highly pleased with the improvements visible on every hand. The grand stand presents an elegant appearance. All the seats have been cushioned and have backs to them, while the lawns have been cut close, and look like stretches of velvet. The steeple-chase course, with its white painted stone walls, fences, and evergreen hedges, contributes its share in completing a scene of rustic beauty not seen on any other race-course in the world. Its whole appearance impresses the visitor with a sense of ease and comfort, and to witness the races under such circumstances is a pleasure thoroughly appreciated by every one.

The programme for the sport to-morrow is certainly rich in promise. The first race is the great Travers' stake for three-year olds, one mile and three-quarters, $100 entrance, half forfeit, and $1,000 added by the association. In addition to this, there is a trophy of $500 in plate added by Mr. W. R. Travers to grace the side-board of the gentleman lucky enough to win it. The race to-morrow will be the twelfth renewal of the stake, and there will be the largest field of horses that has ever been brought out in this race. Fourteen are announced to start, as follows: Doswell & Cammack's b. c. King Bolt, by Lexington, out of imported Eltham Lass, by Kingston, being a full brother to Kingfisher, who won this stake in 1870. King Bolt was one of the leading favorites for the Withers and Belmont stakes, but his owners were unable to bring him out so early in proper form. J. S. Cattanach will be represented by the b. c. Lelaps, by imported Leamington, out of imported Pussy, by Diophantus. This colt was recently purchased from Mr. John Hunter, and made his début at the recent meeting at Long Branch, where he defeated Vandalite and Carver in a dash of a mile and a half. He is a strongly-built colt, and should be able to carry weight well. The Belmont stable will send the imported b. c. Matador, by Gladiateur, out of imported Nonpareil, by Kingston, who is regarded as dangerous by a great many people. If he should win the stake, it will be the first great race won by Gladiateur's stock; for, although a great race-horse himself, he has proved a failure as a sire. James A. Grinstead's colors will be carried by the gr. c. D'Artagnan, by Lightning out of Zingara, by Star Davis, and ch. c. St. Martin, by imported Phaeton, out of Tokay, by imported Yorkshire. The latter colt has suddenly jumped into favor and there is a regular plunge on him, and only four to one is offered against his chances. John M Harney's stable will be represented by the br. c Ozark by Pat Malloy out of imp. Sunny South, and General Harney, also by Pat Malloy, out of Yellow-bird by imp. Yorkshire. Ozark is a warm favorite at three to one, and as he has arrived from Long Branch in apparently fine condition there is no doubt of his being able to run a great race. McGrath's representatives will be the b. c. Chesapeake, by Lexington, out of Roxanna, by imp. Chesterfield, and Aristides, by Leamington, out of Sarony by Lexington. Both of them have apparently gone completely stale and cannot move well. Swim tried them both this morning and neither suited him. Thomas Puryear & Co. will start Warwick, by imp. Leamington, out of Minnie Minor, by Lexington, and John O'Donnell's ch. c. Milner, by Leamington, dam by Lexington, will also be a prominent starter, and the stable thinks he cannot lose the race. E. A. Clabaugh will start the ch. c. Viator, by Vauxhall, out of Heatherbell, a very promising colt. Col. McDaniel will send to the post Willie Burke, by Baywood, out of Katinka, by imp. Australian, and Oden Bowie's b. c. Holbrook, by Baywood out of Goneril, by Revenue, completes the list.

It will be seen that the field of colts is an exceptionally fine one, and a stirring contest will probably ensue between them.

The second race is the Sweepstakes for all ages; $50 each, play or pay; $800 added; one mile and a quarter. There are nineteen nominations and the following six announced to start: A. Belmont's ch. f. Olitipa, 3 years, by Leamington, out of Oliata, by Lexington; M. H. Sanford's br. h. Mate, 6 years, by Australian, out of Mattie Gross, by Lexington; D. McDaniel's ch. h. Springbok, 5 years, by Australian, out of Hester, by Lexington; Thomas Puryear & Co.'s b. c. Grinstead, 4 years, by Gilroy, out of Sister to Ruric, by Sovereign; John M. Harney's b. f. Osage, 4 years, by Pat Malloy, out of Kate Leonard, and A. M. Burton's b. h. Survivor, five years, by Vandal, dam by Lexington. It is doubtful whether Ballankeel will start, his owner being at present undecided. The race is attracting a deal of interest, and the betting between Springbok and Olitipa is very close.

The third and concluding race of the day will be a selling race for all ages, one mile and three-quarters, with the usual allowances. There are six entries, as follows: Joseph Donahue's b. h. Cariboo, 5 years, 99 pounds; Robert Cathcart's b. g. Kadi, 6 years, 99 pounds; D. McDaniel's b. f. Mattie W., 4 years, 90 pounds; E. A. Clabaugh's b. c. Picolo, 4 years, 93 pounds; A. M. Burton's ch. h. Jack Frost, 5 years, 99 pounds, and John Hunter's b. c. King Pin, 4 years, 96 pounds. The betting on these events to-night is at the following rates:

TRAVERS STAKE.

Harney	$120	$100	$120
McGrath	65	55	65
Grinstead	50	60	80
Milner	50	25	35
Doswell & Cammack	25	20	45
Puryear	25	25	20
McDaniel	25	20	40
Clabaugh	25	15	20
Belmont	20	15	15
Total	$405	$335	$440

MILE AND A QUARTER SWEEPSTAKES.

Springbok	$350	$350	$325
Olitipa	305	300	300
Mate	60	50	50
Grinstead	40	40	30
Survivor	35	30	20
Total	$790	$770	$725

SELLING RACE.

King Pin	$310	$190
Kadi	150	100
Cariboo	85	30
Mattie W	60	25
Jack Frost	50	30
Picolo	40	20
Total	$695	$395

THE DEXTER PARK RACES.

CHICAGO, July 23.—This was the fourth day of the second July meeting at Dexter Park. The track was in fine condition, the attendance very large, and the weather pleasant for out-door sports. Clementine won the closing heat in the race which was postponed yesterday. This gives her the race.

The first race to-day was for horses of the 2:29 class; purse, $1,500, divided among the first four horses. Little Fred won the first three straight heats, Lady Turpin second. Time—2:28, 2:25, and 2:27. The second race was free to all, Goldsmith Maid excepted. Bodine was withdrawn from this race on account of lameness. Purse, $3,000, divided. Judge Fullerton won the second, third, and fifth heats. Lady Maud won the first, and American Girl the fourth heat. The latter was decided to have taken third place. This decision caused much dissatisfaction. Time—2:20, 2:21½, 2:22, 2:25, and 2:25. The next was a running race for a purse of $500; two miles and repeat; three heats. Capt. Hutchinson took first money in 3:41¾, and third in 3:46. Queen of Diamonds won the second heat in 3:39¼.

ENTRIES FOR THE CLEVELAND RACES.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 23.—The arrangements for the races of the Cleveland Club, commencing Tuesday, July 27, are now completed. The following is the list:

For the 2:30 class, nine entries—Breeze, Calmar, Sam, Sandhill, Tearaway, Belle Porter, Duke, The Forger, and Preston. For the 2:24 class, five entries—May Queen, (formerly Nashville Girl,) Molsey, General Garfield, Lady Star, and Clementine. For the 2:29 class, eight entries—Annie Collins, Scotland, Charity, Sam West, Albert, Eva, York State, and Little Fred. For the 2:18 class, three entries—Nettie, Judge Fullerton, and Lady Maude. For the 2:22 class, six entries—Thomas L. Young, Lucille, Lady Star, Bella, Cosette, and Grafton. For the 2:31 class, six entries—Lady Turpin, Idol, Lewinski, Jeremiah, Anglo-Saxon, and Richard. For the 2:27 class, eight entries—Rarus, Mazomanuc Belle, Brasfield, Carrie, Mollie Morris, Eva, Bertie, and Snowball. Free for all, three entries—Lulu, American Girl, and Goldsmith Maid. For the 2:34 class, six entries—Sophia Temple, Carlisle, Frank, Minnie Sanders, Nerea, and John W. Hall. Occident will be exhibited on the track during the meeting.

ENTRIES FOR THE CHARTER OAK PARK RACES.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 23.—The entries for the Fall meeting of the Connecticut Stock Breeders' Association at Charter Oak Park number 140, more than double the entries at their successful meeting last year. There are 22 entries in the 2.38 class, including Tearaway, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Lady Goodwin, of Philadelphia. In the 2:20 class there are 10 entries, including Lady Maud, Sensation, Hopeful, Sea Foam, and Kansas Chief. In the 2:31 class there are 12 entries, including Unknown, of New-York; Carrollton, of Baltimore; Jeremiah, of Cleveland, Ohio, and others of note. There are 19 entries in the 2:25 class, including Amy, Joker, Parker's Abdallah, Spotted Colt, &c. There are 19 in the 2:45 class; 16 in the 2:23 class, including St. James, Cosette, Thomas Jefferson, May Queen, Vanity Fair, Sea Foam, &c.; 15 in the 2:34 class, including Orient, of Prescott, Canada; Dan Bryant, Vista, &c.; 17 in the 2:28 class, including Nellie Walton, Annie Collins, of Washington, D. C.; Belle Brasfield, of Pittsburg, Penn.; Albert, of Chicago; Filbert, of Philadelphia, &c. In the "free-for-all" class the entries are: Hopeful, Lula, Bodine, American Girl, Goldsmith Maid, and Judge Fullerton. The premiums amount to $35,500, and the large list of entries promises an unusually successful meeting.

THE UTICA PARK RACES.

UTICA, N. Y., July 23.—At 6 P. M. to-day the entries for the Utica Park Association Meeting of Aug. 17, 18, 19, and 20 numbered eighty-three, with more expected by to-night's mail. Among the number are Goldsmith Maid, American Girl, Lulu, Judge Fullerton, Nashville Girl, Bodine, Nettie, Thomas Jefferson, Lucille Golddust, Sensation, Lady Maud, Nerea, and Clementine. The park is in admirable order for the meeting. The premiums amount to $35,000.

ROCHESTER DRIVING PARK RACES.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 23.—The *Democrat and Chronicle* will publish to-morrow morning entries for the Rochester Driving Park meeting, Aug. 10, 11, 12, and 13. There are over ninety entries. The most famous trotters of the East and West are entered, and a grand time is expected. The track and buildings are in fine order, and everything looks toward a repetition of last year's brilliant meeting.

BODINE, THE TROTTER, SERIOUSLY LAME

CHICAGO, Ill., July 23.—Bodine, the fast trotting horse, owned by H. C. Goodrich, of this city, though entered for the race here to-day, has been withdrawn. It is stated on most trustworthy authority, that he has gone lame, and it is feared incurably so, and that he will be unable to trot at Cleveland, Buffalo, and other Eastern points, at which he has been entered this season.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 24—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest over the east Gulf coast. It has fallen somewhat in the North-west. A diminished pressure has moved eastward from the lower lake region to the New-England coast, preceded by brisk easterly winds north of Cape Cod. Cloudy and rainy weather has prevailed in New-England, but now followed by clear or clearing weather. Occasional rains have fallen in the West Gulf States, Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, Middle States, and Dakota. The Mississippi River from St. Louis to Vicksburg, the Ohio at Pittsburg and Louisville, and the Monongahela, have risen.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, rising or stationary barometer, south-west to south-east winds, continued warm, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rains in the west Gulf States.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising or stationary barometer, south-west to south-east winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and in the former occasional rains.

For the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, south-east to south-west winds, warmer, increasingly cloudy weather, and in the two last occasional rains.

For the lower lake region rising followed by falling barometer, winds shifting to east or south, generally clear and cooler weather than on Friday.

For the Middle and Eastern States, rising barometer, southerly to westerly winds, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, and in the southern portion of the former, winds shifting to southeasterly, with possibly light rains.

The Ohio, Cumberland, and Mississippi Rivers from Cairo to Vicksburg will rise.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	67°	73°	3:30 P. M.	87°	86°
6 A. M.	68°	73°	6 P. M.	80°	84°
9 A. M.	74°	79°	9 P. M.	77°	75°
12 M.	82°	77°	12 P. M.	76°	75°

Average temperature yesterday.......77¾°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......76⅜°

THE ISLE OF SHOALS REGATTA POSTPONED.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 23.—Owing to the rain and foggy weather, the regatta at the Isle of Shoals has been postponed until to-morrow.

A SAD ACCIDENT.

A sad event happened at Lake Oscawana, Westchester County, on Tuesday last, by which Mr. John H. Turner, a young lawyer of this City, lost his life. Mr. Turner had arrived at the lake only the day before, in attendance upon a sick brother and in the afternoon went for a sail with three of his friends. When in the middle of the lake, where the water is deep and very cold, from the springs which supply it, the party proceeded to take a swim. Mr. Turner, who was an excellent swimmer, plunged deeply into the water, and when he arose to the surface it was found that he was insensible, the chill having probably produced apoplexy or some collapse of the heart or lungs, his system being enfeebled by the anxieties and want of rest caused by constant attendance for several weeks at the bedside of his brother. His friends gathered about him and endeavored to get him to the boat, but it was unfortunately drifting with the wind and after exhausting themselves in efforts to reach it, they were obliged to abandon the body of their friend, which sank, and up to last night had not been found. By this event a very valuable man to his family and friends, and in the promise that he gave to the community, has been taken away. Mr. Turner was a graduate of the Free Academy and of the Law School of this City, and by his principles and culture admirably illustrated what these intitutions are doing for the young men of the day. He had been in the offices of several prominent lawyers of this City as the manager of an important department of their business, and by his assiduity, energy, and learning, and the high tone which characterized his practice, he won their commendations and regard, as well as the esteem of all with whom he came in contact. All who knew him felt that he was destined to an honorable and important position in his profession. His death is a great blow to the hopes of an affectionate family, who saw in his career the reward of a careful religious training at home, and of the sacrifices and efforts by which an excellent education had been given to a favorite son and brother.

DISTANCE OF THE SUN.

Prof. Daniel Kirkwood, Professor of Mathematics in Indiana University, contributes the following to the Indianapolis *Journal:*

"The earth's mean distance from the sun, as deduced from Encke's discussion of the observations made on the transits of Venus in 1761 and 1769, was 95,298,000 miles. Till within a few years past the accuracy of this determination was not called in question. So lately as 1854, Dr. Lardner, in his *Hand book of Astronomy*, affirmed that Encke's value of the distance could not vary from the truth by more than its three-hundredth part. Quite recently, however, astronomers have been led, by various considerations, to regard the distance as somewhat too great, and hence the results of the observations in December, 1874, with the improved instruments of modern construction, have been looked for with a lively interest. The discussion of these observations has not yet been completed. It is known, however, that the resulting value of the sun's horizontal parallax cannot differ materially from eight seconds and eighty-seven hundredths of a second. This corresponds to a mean distance of 91,875,000 miles. We are, therefore, nearer to the sun by 3,423,000 miles than was believed but a few years since. The distances of the other planets are to be diminished in a corresponding ratio—the reduction in the case of Neptune, the most remote, amounting to no less than 100,000,000 miles."

THE TUG-BOAT AFFAIR.

A NEW VERSION OF THE STORY.

THE VICTIM OF THE OUTRAGE AN INSANE WOMAN—HER CAREER IN WASHINGTON AND ESCAPE FROM THE INSANE ASYLUM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—It is denied in the local papers that the woman who was the victim of the outrage on the tug Mike Norton is the wife of Col. Merritt. The following is published as a telegram from Dr. Nichols, in charge of the Government Asylum: "A woman sent to this asylum by the District authorities as Mrs. Louisa Waldron escaped May 3, 1875. She usually said her real name was Mrs. Louisa A. Averill. She is said to have taken various names at different times. Her true name is probably Olive E. Dutton, and she is a native of Ludlow, Mass., and is well educated. The woman is greatly to be pitied, but a hesitating indulgence in indignation on account of the alleged outrage in Jersey City is suggested."

The Mrs. Waldron to whom Dr. Nichols alludes was registered at the Arlington more than a year ago, and the *Star* gives the following history of her subsequent career: "The first known of this unfortunate woman in Washington was in February, 1874, at which time the proprietors of the Arlington Hotel notified the Superintendent of Police that there was a woman and child staying there, the former, as they thought, being insane, and desired that she be removed. Detective Sargent visited the hotel, and after a conversation with her, in which she frequently alluded to her large deposits of money in the bank of Riggs & Co., with other extravagant pretentions, he became convinced that her mind was impaired. He ascertained that she had made purchases of dry goods in some of our avenue stores, tendering in payment checks on Riggs & Co. He visited Riggs' bank, where he found that she had no money and was unknown to the bank officers. Mrs. Charles Waldron, which name she gave, offered to accompany Mr. Sargeant to the bank herself, which offer was accepted, and in the presence of all there she contended that she had some $30,000 to her credit. Believing her insane and incapable of taking charge of her child, Mr. Sargent conducted her to Police head-quarters, and after hearing her conflicting stories she was sent with her child, Myrtie, the latter a beautiful little girl about six years old, and a cripple from spine disease, to the Providence Hospital, in charge of Sanitary Officer Connell.

Here Sister Beatrice at once recognized her as a lady who had some days previous been there and secured the best room and accommodations in that institution for herself and daughter, representing that she had a large amount of money in Riggs' bank, since which time and up to that moment she had not set eyes upon her again. Sister Beatrice declined to receive her and Officer Connell returned with her to head-quarters. Mr. Sargent then made a request of Dr. J. Harry Thompson, of the Columbia Lying-in Asylum, to take her in for treatment, which he declined to do without a permit from Surgeon General Barnes. This was obtained. Mrs. Waldron and her child were admitted there. This was on the 23d of February, and after remaining there a short time Dr. Thompson, finding her to be insane, procured the necessary papers and sent her to the insane asylum, from which institution she recently escaped. While at Police head-quarters she represented that she had a brother in good circumstances near Chicago, and Major Richards, after taking his address from her, endeavored to communicate with him, but never received any answer, and abandoned the matter. The child is now in the Children's Hospital, on I street, in this city."

THE EXAMINATION POSTPONED—THE IDENTITY OF THE COMPLAINANT IN DISPUTE.

The case in which Philip Ryan and George Miller are charged with having been engaged with others in committing an assault upon a lady claiming to be Mrs. Louisa C. Merritt, on board the tug Mike Norton on Tuesday night, was to have come on for examination yesterday afternoon, at the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Duffy. Capt. Williams, of the Fourth Precinct, who caused the arrest of Ryan and Miller, is working up the case and endeavoring to secure the arrest of Joseph Parker and another, two of the alleged assailants. He appeared before Justice Duffy yesterday and informed him that the complainant was unable to come from Bellevue Hospital to testify. Counsel appeared for Ryan, and Miller was undefended. It was arranged to adjourn the hearing until Monday next, at an hour to be hereafter fixed so as to accommodate the complainant. Capt. Williams said that Superintendent Walling had received a telegram from Superintendent Richardson, of the Washington Police Department, to the effect that the woman claiming to be the wife of Col. Merritt was well known in Washington, and was entirely untrustworthy and that further particulars in relation to her would be sent later. Capt. Williams wanted to have warrants issued against the men who escaped, and who are believed to be in Troy, but Justice Duffy declined to issue warrants unless on affidavits made on personal knowledge as to the presence of these persons on the tug at the time of the assault, and Capt. Williams said that he would produce the boy that was on the tug to make the affidavits. This he will probably do to-day. Justice Duffy, in conversing about the case, said that when the woman was before him on Thursday for the purpose of making a complaint, she appeared extremely unwilling to have the case prosecuted, and it was not until she overheard Mr. Rockwell, the Chief Clerk of the Court, express doubts about the truth of her story that she showed any willingness to make the required affidavit. From statements and reports that have come to the knowledge of the Police authorities, little doubt is now entertained that the woman is not Mrs. Col. Merritt.

BUFFALO BILL

Has turned novelist, and will have an exciting story in next Monday's issue of the New York *Weekly.* We have heard that "The Scout and the Renegade" is one of the best border stories ever written.—*Reader.*

WHAT IS SAID OF THE ALLEGRETTI ICEBERG REFRIGERATORS AT THE GREAT WINDSOR HOTEL.—"We have your ALLEGRETTI ICEBERG REFRIGERATORS in our fruit-room, wine-room, pastry-room, larder, and bar-room, and in use for milk and cream, and can say that they are the best food preservers we have ever used." HAWK & WETHERBEE, Proprietors of The Windsor, 5th av., New-York. —*Advertisement.*

Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart WEED, or WATER PEPPER, is not recommended as a cure-all. It should not be classed with the patent nostrums of the day. No patent has been obtained or asked for upon it. It is not a secret medicine, the chief ingredient being made known in the name chosen to designate it. But it is claimed to be a superior extract, made in a scientific manner, from fresh plants and roots, by a cold process; heat, which is used in making all other extracts of smart-weed, being objectionable, as it destroys most of the medical virtues that reside in the plant, as stated in the American Dispensatory and by other most excellent authorities. In the modest-looking little weed, found growing by the roadside, is found a more efficacious remedy, when combined with Jamaica ginger and other modifying agents, for diarrhea, dysentery, summer complaint, pain, and colic, than has heretofore been known to the medical profession. Dr. Pierce's Extract is sold by druggists.

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MARRIED.

HOLDEN—BOWEN.—At St. Paul's Church, Jersey City Heights, on Thursday, July 22, 1875, by Rev. F. C. Putnam, DANIEL SLOAN HOLDEN, of this City, to ANNA, daughter of the late Alfred S. Bowen. No cards.

MACGREGOR—LAWRENCE.—On Wednesday, July 21, at Great Barrington, Mass., by Rev. Everett Scudder, CHARLES MACGREGOR, of New-York, to HATTIE A., daughter of Frederick Lawrence, of Great Barrington. No cards.

McHARG—BRITTON.—On the 21st inst., by Rev. Dr. Ludlow, HENRY KING McHARG, of this City, to FREDERICKA B. BRITTON, daughter of Mrs. G. W. Davenport, of New-Rochelle, N. Y.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

DIED.

BARNEY.—BARNEY, GEORGE A. At his country residence, Keyport, N. J., on 19th July.

Buried at Cypress Hill Cemetery on 21st July from Masonic Temple, New-York City.

BRONSON—At Richfield Springs, July 21, in the 76th year of his age, after a brief illness, DR. OLIVER BRONSON, formerly of New-York.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the Church of the Strangers, Mercer st.

CHURCH.—At his residence, Wendover, Scarborough on Hudson, Thursday, July 22 JOHN B. CHURCH, son of the late Philip Church, in the 68th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at Trinity Church, Sing Sing, on Saturday, July 24, at 4 o'clock P. M. Train leaves Fortieth Street station at 2 o'clock P. M.; returning, leaves Sing Sing 5:05 P. M.

CLARK.—On July 22, at Elizabeth, N. J., JAMES R. CLARK, in his 83d year.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Saturday, the 24th, at the First Presbyterian Church, at 3 o'clock.

DAVIS.—In Brooklyn on Thursday, July 22, suddenly, in the 23d year of her age, JOSEPHINE SHEFFIELD, daughter of Benjamin W. Davis.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her father No. 14 Willow street, Brooklyn, on Sunday the 25th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

FLAGG.—On Thursday, July 22, at the residence of her son-in-law, Geo. Sherman, MARTHA WHITING, widow of Hon. Henry C. Flagg, late of New-Haven, Conn., in the 84th year of her age.

Funeral at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th st., on Saturday morning, at 8:30. Interment at New-Haven.

GILBERT.—At her residence, No. 233 East 12th st., on the 23d inst., ANNIE HAGUE, wife of James A. Gilbert.

GLEASON.—At Newburg, July 23, ELLEN A., wife of Rev. William H. Gleason, in the 38th year of her age.

Funeral at the Reformed Dutch Church in Newburg, on Tuesday, July 27, at 11 o'clock A. M.

HAGEMAN.—Suddenly, 23d, of membraneous croup, GEORGIE ADRIANCE, only child of David T. and Georgie Hageman, aged 2 years and 7 months.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 3 Capon Block, Kearney av., Jersey City Heights, this afternoon, at 3:30 P. M. Newark and New-York Railroad to Bergen Avenue Station.

HERITAGE.—IDA J. HERITAGE, Thursday, July 22, of disease of the heart, aged 12 years, 3 months, and 6 days.

Funeral from the residence of her grandfather, Geo. Colver, corner of Ogden av. and Cedar st., Jersey City Heights, N. J., Saturday, July 24, at 3 o'clock P. M.

JAMES.—On Thursday, July 22, 1875, Mrs. LORETTO JAMES, in the 33d year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from No. 235 West 39th st., on Saturday, July 24, at 10 A. M.

KETCHAM.—At Babylon, Long Island, Thursday, July 22, ELVIN F. KETCHAM, in the 74th year of his age.

Funeral from the Presbyterian Church on Sunday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LAMONT.—In this City, on Friday, July 23, Mr. WILLIAM B. LAMONT, a native of Greenock, Scotland.

Funeral to-day (24th) from No. 36 East 12th st., at 2 P. M.

LUDLAM.—Suddenly, on Thursday, July 22, ISAAC FERRIS LUDLAM, son of Abram B. and Emily W. Ludlam, in the 28th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the South Reformed Church, 5th av. and 21st st., Monday afternoon, the 26th inst., at 3:30 o'clock.

"K" COMPANY, SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y. }
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1875. }

COMPANY ORDERS No. 7.—It becomes the painful duty of the Commandant to announce the death of Private ISAAC F. LUDLAM, a good soldier, courteous gentleman, and true friend.

Members will assemble at the Armory, Monday, 26th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., in civilian dress, crape on left arm, to attend the funeral.

Crape will be worn for thirty days.

By order of CAPT. LENTILHON.
R. V. MILHAU, Acting First Sergeant.

MACY.—On Fourth day, June 21, 1875, CHARLES A. MACY, aged 67 years.

Funeral from Friends' Meeting-house, 15th st. and Rutherford place, on Seventh day, 24th inst., at 10 o'clock.

MALLORY.—JAMES L. MALLORY, at South Norwalk, Conn., July 22.

Funeral from his late residence, Sunday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

PENDLETON.—The funeral ceremony of Mrs. MARGARETTA M., wife of W. S. Pendleton will take place at Woodlawn Cemetery, on Saturday, July 24, on the arrival of the 11:40 train from New-York. Friends will please attend without further invitation.

PETTUS.—On Thursday evening, of cholera infantum, MABEL ADELAIDE, only child of Charles C. and Adelaide Pettus, aged 7 months and 24 days.

Funeral from the residence of its parents, No. 45 West 128th st., on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited without further notice.

RAPPELYEA.—Friday, July 23, HARRIET, relict of the late John Rappelyea, on her 60th birthday.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, Walter S. Davies, corner of Stone av. and Fulton st., on Sunday, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

STRONG.—On Wednesday, the 21st inst., GEORGE TEMPLETON STRONG, at his residence, No. 113 East 21st st.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday next, at 12 M., at Trinity Church.

TAYLOR.—At Pearl River, Rockland County N. Y., July 22, 1875, CLINTON TALLMADGE, third son of Elizabeth M. and the late Joseph G. Taylor.

Funeral services at St. John's Church, Bergen, N. J., on Saturday, 24th inst., at 2½ P. M. Monticello avenue cars at Cortlandt street ferry.

TAYLOR.—Suddenly on Wednesday, July 21, HENRY FREEMAN, eldest son of the late Capt. Charles Taylor, aged 50 years and 7 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Calvary Chapel, East 23d st., on Saturday at 12 M. without further notice.

VAN DOREN.—At her residence, No. 110 Lawrence st., Brooklyn, Friday afternoon, July 23, CATHARINE GLOVER, widow of J. Vanderbilt Van Doren, and daughter of the late Abram A. Glover, of New-York, in the 79th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On Tuesday at 12 M.; On Wednesday at 4 A. M.; On Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 6 and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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"On River Gauging and the Double Float," by PROF. S. W. ROBINSON. (Illustrated.) "Air and Ventilation," by W. N. HARTLEY, F. C. S. "Railway Gauges." "Railway Accidents," by FRED. CHAS. DANVERS, C. E. "The Future of Architecture." "Breech-loading Ordnance." "English Light-houses." "On the Manufacture of Bessemer Steel in Belgium," by M. JULIEN DEBY, C. E. "Water Supply and Drainage," (I.,) by W. A. CORFIELD. "The Iron Ores of Sweden," by CHAS. SMITH. "Elementary Discussion of Strength of Beams under Transverse Loads," (I.,) by PROF. W. ALLAN. (Illustrated.) "Extraction of the Precious Metals contained in Copper Pyrites," translated by E. DAVID HEARN. "The Drainage of Calcutta."

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 23, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	71	Resin, bbls	170
Beans, bbls	5	Spirits Turp., bbls	40
Beeswax, pks	3	Crude Turp., bbls	148
Flour, bbls	12,087	Rice, pks	202
Meal, bbls	300	Beef, pks	135
Wheat, bushels	50,020	Pork, pks	335
Corn, bushels	55,938	Cutmeats, pks	414
Oats, bushels	29,400	Lard, tcs	214
Rye, bushels	125	Lard, kegs	14
Peas, bushels	300	Oil-cake, pks	1,254
Oatmeal, bbls	100	Butter, pks	2,558
Eggs, bbls	693	Cheese, pks	9,084
Grease, pks	58	Spelter, pcs	1,915
Hops, bales	71	Sugar, bbls	470
Hides, No	165	Stearine, pks	150
Robes, bales	67	Tallow, pks	66
Lard oil, bbls	6	Tobacco, hhds	301
Lead, pigs	1,250	Tobacco, pks	399
Leather, sides	4,150	Wool, bales	312
Peanuts, bags	119	Whisky, bbls	1,309

BOOTS AND SHOES—The business for the Fall season revives rather slowly. In the wholesale line there is not as yet much show of life apart from the preparations as to supplies to meet the anticipated inquiry for Fall styles of work. Prices are nominally unchanged. The jobbing houses report a moderate call for stock to keep up assortments among the retail dealers of the interior. Offerings at auction are less extensive and less attractive, and do not sell to advantage as to price. Collections are not as satisfactory of late. Fall trade prospects are deemed much more encouraging in view of the very extensive export call for our surplus of Breadstuffs and the recent marked rise in prices of Flour and Grain, which cannot fail to stimulate the home consumption of manufactured goods generally. From Boston, the latest report is to the effect that "there have been a good many boots and shoes sold, and orders have been placed for such descriptions as are not in stock, so that in most of the towns there is a fair business at the factories. The New-England trade are not purchasing except to keep up assortments, as it is too early to buy in full stocks. There has been more demand from the South the past week, and the trade from this section promises to be in excess of last year. There is a fair business doing with California, and an increasing one with Texas."

COFFEE—Rio has been in fairly active demand, and quoted quite firm at the improvement mentioned in our last. Sales have been made of 11,031 bags, including 500 bags by the South America at 19¾c.; 2,000 bags by the Chanticleer at 18⅜c.@18¾c.; 1,200 bags by the Johann at 19¼c.; 912 bags by the P. C. Warwick at 17½c., gold; 1,000 bags by the Alice, at Baltimore, and 5,000 bags by the Fides, to arrive at Mobile, on private terms. And of Santos, 419 bags, low grade, received by steamer from Hamburg, on private terms. Other kinds have been in good request at very full rates, with sales of 1,100 bags Laguayra, and 830 bags Mexican, within our range. We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 17¼c.@17½c.; fair, 18½c.@18¾c.; good at 19¼c.; prime, 19½c.@19¾c., gold, ₱ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 17½c.@20¾c., gold; Java invoices, 25c.@27½c.; Maracaibo, 21½c.@23c.; Laguayra, 20½c.@21½c.; Singapore, 22½c.@24c.; Jamaica, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 19c.@22c.; Ceylon, 21c.@22c.; Savanilla, 20c.@22c.; Porto Rico, 18⅝c.@20½c.; San Domingo, 17¼c.@17½c.; Mexican, 20c.@21c.; Angostura, 18c.@21½c. ₱ ℔., gold.... The jobbing trade has been more satisfactory, and prices have been quite firm.... The Rio telegram was reported as favorable, and holders were quite confident in their views in the local market.

COTTON—Has been moderately inquired for, at steady prices, for early delivery, chiefly for spinning purposes. Sales have been reported since our last, for prompt delivery, of 996 bales, (of which 790 bales were on last evening,) including 990 bales to spinners, and 6 bales to speculators.... The business for forward delivery has been on a more extensive scale, stimulated by the more favorable advices from Liverpool, and prices have been quoted ⅛c. ₱ ℔. higher. Later dealings, however, were on a less confident basis, and, under private reports from the Liverpool market, values receded 1-16c. ₱ ℔. At the close the market was quoted firm at the the modified quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 32,900 bales, (of which 6,600 were on last evening and 26,300 bales were to-day,) with 3,800 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with July options closing at 14 15-32c.@14 17-32c.; August, 14 17-32c.@14 9-16c.; September, 14 13-32c.@14 7-16c.; October, 14⅛c.; November, 14 1-16c.@14 3-32c.; December, 14 1-16c.@14 3-32c.; January, 14¼c.; February, 14 7-16c.@14 15-32c.; March, 14 21-32c.@14 11-16c.; April, 14⅞c.@15c.; May, 15 1-16c.@15⅛c.; June, 15¼c.@15 5-16c. ₱ ℔.... The receipts at this port to-day were 25 bales.... The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 538 bales, against 684 bales same day last week, and for the week 2,938 bales, against 4,018 bales last week. The receipts at all ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,450,974 bales, against 3,748,323 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain, 2,381 bales; to the Continent, 649 bales. Stock in New-York, 79,014 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 135,276 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12½
Good Ordinary	13¾	13¾	14	14
Low Middling	14½	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞
Middling	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Good Middling	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Middling Fair	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Fair	16½	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYEWOODS—Business in Drugs and Dyes revives slowly. Holders of stock generally show firmness. The demand, however, is far from being active in the leading instances. Dyewoods are quiet in the absence of stock; prices rule strong.

FERTILIZERS—Are in limited request, even in a jobbing way, and without quotable alteration as to values.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been comparatively dull to-day. Holders of the more desirable grades have been unwilling to make important concessions, in view of the reduced supplies available for early delivery. Buyers, however, have been bidding very reservedly, for other than the very moderate amounts required for prompt use. Export purchasers have been claiming a reduction of 15c.@25c. ₱ bbl. The dealings have consequently been on a restricted scale and the market has been quoted weak and irregular at the close. The sales since our last have been 17,150 bbls. of all grades, (part to arrive,) including poor to very choice No. 2 Flour at $4 60@$5 25; chiefly at $5@$5 15; poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 30@$5 75, chiefly at $5 50@$5 65 for lines, with fancy held higher; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 90@$6 40, chiefly at $6 15@$6 35; very good to very fancy do., $6 40@$7; City Mills Extra at $6 35@$7 65, chiefly at $6 75@$7 25 for the West Indies; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 90@$6 40, chiefly at $6 25@$6 35; very good to very fancy do., $6 40@$7; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $5 85@$6 40 for odd lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extras for shipment at $6 35@$7 35, mainly at from $6 35@$6 75 for plain, and $7 10@$7 35 for patent; Western trade and family Extra Spring Wheat stock, $6 25@$8; fair to very choice Western trade and family Extra Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat Stock, at $6 15@$7 75; Western White do., Extras, $6 25@$8 50; St. Louis Extra, $6@$8 75, the latter rate for very choice; Extra Genesee, $6 25@$7 75; Minnesota patent stock, $7@$9, with some very fancy brands quoted higher; Minnesota Extras, plain, at $6 35@$8 25.... Included in the sales have been 7,600 bbls. Shipping Extras, mainly City Mills and Minnesota product, within our range.... Southern Flour has been less sought after, and quoted rather easier in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,300 bbls., in lots, at $5 25@$5 75 for Superfine; $5 85@$6 85 for poor to very choice shipping Extras, and $6 90@$8 50 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras.... Canada Flour wholly nominal.... Rye Flour has been in moderate demand within the range of from $5 10@$6 25 for poor to very choice Superfine. Sales, 340 bbls., chiefly at $5 90@$6 25 for Superfine, the latter rate for very choice.... Corn-meal has been moderately active at steady rates. Sales equal to 1,350 bbls. at from $4 10@$4 60 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $4 10@$4 35 for Jersey, and $5@$5 25 for Brandywine.... Included in the sales were 500 bbls. Golden Ear at $4 50, and 300 bbls. Western Yellow, from dock, at $4 10.... Corn-meal, in bags, $1 60@$2 ₱ 100 ℔.... Oat-meal, $7 25@$8 50 ₱ bbl.

FRUITS—Foreign dried have rather more inquiry on jobbing account. Sales, 1,500 bxs. layer Raisins at $2 22½@$2 25; 1,250 bxs. loose Muscatel do., $3 40@$3 60; 300 ℔. Currants, 6⅜c.; 450 cases Sardines at 14c.@14½c. for quarter boxes; 1,100 half-bxs. Valencia Raisins, part at 10¼c., and 24 cks. Turkey Prunes at 8¼c.

GRAIN—A sharp reaction has been noted in Wheat since our last, with values quoted 4c.@5½c. a bushel lower, under reports from Europe of more favorable weather and easier and irregular markets, and from the West of depressed and unsettled markets, and influenced also by the further decline in gold and the firmness in ocean freights. The very light arrivals here seemingly made but little impression on the course of trade. The export inquiry for Spring Wheat was much less urgent, and the demand from speculative sources has been decidedly less animated and on a materially reduced basis. Speculative holders have been generally eager to realize, though regular receivers have not been disposed to press sales. Winter Wheat has been very quiet and also depressed in price. Sales have been reported, since our last, for early delivery of 95,000 bushels at $1 34½@$1 37½ for No. 2 Chicago and North-west Spring, afloat, chiefly at $1 37½, early, for strictly prime, but closing with $1 34½ reported as the best bid; $1 40 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, with $1 45 reported as bid, and up to $1 48 asked for strictly prime No. 1 Minnesota, afloat; $1 30@$1 42 for ungraded Spring; $1 15 for unsound Spring, (2,700 bushels;) $1 40@$1 48 for Red and Amber Western, car-lots; $1 50 for White Michigan; and $1 50 for new White Tennessee, (2,000 bushels) in store. And for forward delivery, sales have been reported, since our last, of 144,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, various options, at $1 36@$1 36½ on the earlier transactions, down to $1 34½ on the latest, closing with further offerings reported at the latter rate; 32,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, first half of August, at $1 40; and 64,000 bushels do., August options, at $1 40@$1 41, and 8,000 bushels No. 1 do., same option, at $1 45 ₱ bushel, the market closing irregularly.... Corn has been decidedly less active, and at the close fully 2c.@3c. a bushel lower for early delivery, with a moderate export and light home trade inquiry noted at the reduced figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 92,500 bushels at 87c.@91c. for new Mixed Western, mainly at 90½c., (early,) for prime sail, (car lots,) and 90c. (at the close) for do. afloat, and 87c.@88½c., mostly at 87c., for steamer grades of do. do.; and 87c. for old Mixed Western in store. For forward delivery, no further dealings of importance have been reported. Prime sailing vessel grades of new Mixed Western, August options, were quoted at 91c. asked and 90c. bid.... Rye held firmly at yesterday's advanced figures, but very quiet.... Barley unchanged.... Barley-malt quoted steady, on a fair inquiry, with sales reported of 1,000 bushels Lake Shore at $1 52, and 8,000 bushels two rowed State at $1 35@$1 37½, cash, ₱ bushel.... Oats have been quite active, opening at an advance, but closing lower and irregular. Sales have been reported of 84,500 bushels at 64c.@67c. for inferior to strictly prime Mixed Western, chiefly at 67c. (early) for prime Chicago, (three boat loads,) afloat, and 65½c. for do., in store, closing with 65½c., reported as the best bids for good to prime afloat; 74c.@76c. for very poor to choice White Western; and 70c. for White State, from track.... Feed has been in less demand, chiefly in a jobbing way, within the range of $19 50@$31 as extremes.... Bale Hay has been in moderate request, with shipping grades quoted at from 60c.@70c. for good to choice, and retailing qualities at 80c.@$1 10; Clover, 55c.@60c.; Salt Hay at 60c.@70c.... Rye Straw has been in light demand within the range of from 55c.@90c.; Oat, 50c.@60c. ₱ 100 ℔.... The export clearances hence for European ports, this week, have been 11,289 bbls. Flour, 1,141,617 bushels Wheat, and 277,369 bushels Corn.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Domestic Cloth has been in brisk request at firmer prices; market otherwise inactive.... Calcutta Bagging quoted at 9½c.; Calcutta Bags, 12c.; Domestic Cloth, 13¼c.@13½c. Sales 1,500 rolls and half-rolls Domestic Cloth within the range of from 13¼c.@13½c.

HEMP—Dull and unchanged; 100 bales Jute Butts sold at 2⅞c., currency.

HIDES—Have been in more active demand from tanners, trade favored by the lower gold premium, and some sales have resulted that are not made public. The market closed strong, with Montevideo quoted 22c., gold. Included in the transactions are 1,250 Orinico, at 2¼c., gold.

HOPS—Have been very moderately sought after on the basis of the recently reduced prices. We quote: New-York, about fair to choice, new, 25c.@30c.; Eastern, new, 22c.@27c.; Western, new, 22c.@27c.; Yearlings, 15c.@20c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@12c.; California, 25c.@30c. ₱ ℔. The week's receipts of domestic have been 134 bales, and since Sept. 1, as made up by Mr. Wells, 43,014 bales, as against 23,150 bales some time last year. Exports this week, none, and since Sept. 1, 15,688 bales.... Estimated stock of 1874 crop, 6,000 bales.... Crop reports deemed favorable.

LEATHER—In this line the movements are as yet far from being satisfactory, even as to magnitude, to sellers. Sole meets with a comparatively moderate inquiry, and with free arrivals and liberal supplies available, prices show weakness in most instances. Good heavy weights and good damaged grades, especially the latter, are in most favor with buyers. The export movement is fair, almost wholly for England and Germany, aided, in part, by relatively low rates on freight engagements of this article, particularly by the Liverpool steam lines, which are this week quoting at 40s. ₱ ton. Upper Leather is attracting more attention from manufacturers, but is without improvement as to values. Morocco is generally slow of sale and depressed in price. Very little demand is noted for Harness Leather, quotations for which rule nominally as before.... The week's receipts of Leather have been 50,610 Sides and 1,957 bales; exports, 10,000 Sides.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been in good request at firmer rates. Lake, for early delivery, quoted at 23c. ₱ ℔.; sales, 400,000 ℔.... A restricted trade has been reported in Copper products, at former rates, with new Sheathing quoted at 30c.; old, 19c.@21c.; Copper Nails, 38c.@39c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 22c.; Copper Bolts, 31c.; Yellow Metal do., 28c.; Yellow Metal Nails, 22c.; old Copper, mixed stock, 18c.@21c. ₱ ℔.... Scotch Pig-iron has been in limited supply and demand at about previous figures. American Pig-iron has attracted very little attention in the wholesale line, and the jobbing trade has been slow, with the advantage as to prices in favor of buyers. Sales, 250 tons No. 1 at $27.... Wrought Scrap-iron has been inactive, since our last, at essentially unaltered prices.... Iron Rails quiet, yet quoted steady. We quote Eglinton Pig nominal at $29 50@$31; Glengarnock, $32; Coltness, $31@$32; Gartsherrie, $31@$32; No. 1 American Pig, $26@$27; No. 2 do., $24@$26; Forge, $22@$24; English Rails, $48@$50, gold, free; American Rails, $48@$50, at works; Old Rails, $26@$27; American Steel Rails, $75, at tide-water; Wrought Scrap, $28@$31, from ship and yard, ₱ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $110, gold; Refined Bar, $62 50@$67 50; Russia Sheet-iron, 14½c., gold.... Lead has been selling very slowly, and values have been quoted barely steady, with foreign Pig quoted at $6 75@$6 87½; American Pig at $5 90@$6, gold; Bar at 8¾c., Sheet at 9½c., and Pipe at 9¼c.... Spelter has been inactive within the range of from $7 25@$7 37½, gold, for foreign, and $7 15@$7 50 for domestic.... American Steel has been sparingly dealt in and quoted somewhat nominal at from 9c.@16c., currency, ₱ ℔.; English do., 6¾c.@17c., gold, ₱ ℔.... Regulus Antimony has been in light demand at 13¼c.@13½c., gold, for foreign, and 12½c.@12¾c., gold, for American.... Shot continues in moderate request at 9¾c.@10¾c. ₱ ℔.... Tin has been more active, but rather variable as to price, with sales reported of 2,000 slabs Straits on private terms; 1,000 bxs. Charcoal Terne at $7 25@$7 37½, gold; and 500 bxs. Coke on private terms. We quote: Straits at 18½c.; English at 18½c.@19c.; Refined at 18¾c.@19c., and Banca at 23c.@23½c., gold, and Tin Plates quoted thus: I. C. Charcoal, $8 12½@$8 37½; I. C. Coke $6 62½@$7; Charcoal Terne, $7 25@$7 50; Coke Terne, $6 50@$7, gold.... Zinc has been held more confidently within the range of from 8⅝c.@9c., gold, but has been quite moderately sought after.

MOLASSES—Refiners have been purchasing suitable invoices of foreign again quite freely, mainly Porto Rico, and at very firm prices. The offerings have been much less urgent, holders generally anticipating an improvement later on. Several invoices of late arrival have been placed in store. Sales have been made since our last of 1,487 hhds., including 512 hhds. St. John, at 40c.; 314 hhds. Arecibo at 41c., 206 hhds. Arrago on private terms, 155 hhds. Humacoa at 41c., and 300 hhds. Matanzas, Cardenas, &c., mixed stock, on private terms. Grocery invoices have not been in much request, and values have been without important alteration. An invoice of 261 pchs. and 99 bbls. Barbados, of recent receipt, has not yet been reported as marketed.... The jobbing trade has improved of late, the inquiry having been mostly for Porto Rico, of which 150 hhds. have been sold, in lots, at 40c.@50c. ₱ gallon. And small lots of New-Orleans on the basis of our quotations.... We quote: Porto Rico at 39c.@52c.; Barbados, 39c.@42c.; Demerara, 36c.@48c.; Cuba Muscovado, grocery qualities, 37c.@42c.; do., refining grades, 35c.@36c. for 50 test; Cuba Centrifugal, 25c.@27c.; St. Croix, 38c.@43c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@72c. for prime to choice, and up to 74c. for fancy.... Syrups have been in request, with Sugar Syrup quoted within the range of 38c.@58c., and Molasses do., 30c.@38c. for ordinary to prime ₱ gallon.... Sugar-house Molasses has been more sought after and held more firmly at 22c.@23c. for hhds., and 25c.@26c. for bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been inactive at about former rates, ranging from $1 65@$1 75 for Strained to good Strained, $1 75@$2 20 for No. 2, $2 75@$4 75 for No. 1, $5@$6 25 for Pale, $6 50@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass. Sales 260 bbls. Strained at $1 70, and 300 bbls. at $1 80 ₱ 280 ℔.... Tar has been inactive at from $2 37½@$2 62½ ₱ bbl.; City Pitch at $2@$2 12½ ₱ bbl.... Spirits Turpentine has been in moderate demand, with merchantable, for prompt delivery quoted at 31½c.@32c. ₱ gallon. Sales 310 bbls. chiefly at 31½c.

OILS—Generally, trade is slow, being mostly of a jobbing character, with values quoted somewhat irregular. Whale and Sperm are in comparatively slack request at about late figures. Linseed is quiet and depressed, especially so in the wholesale line. Lard, Red, Tallow, Resin, Olive, and Tanners' Oils are inactive on the basis of our quotations. Paraffine in some demand at uniform figures. Menhaden is rather more sought after, and held more confidently. We quote: Crude Whale, 60c.@65c.; Unbleached Whale, 68c.@71c.; Bleached do., 70c.@75c.; Crude Sperm, $1 50@$1 55; Unbleached Sperm, $1 65@$1 85; Bleached Sperm, $1 70@$1 90; Lard-oil, $1@$1 10 for good to prime, and 85c.@90c. for No. 1; Red Oil, 65c.; Saponified do., 71c.@72½c.; Linseed-oil, 59c.@61c., in cks. and bbls., for small lots; Olive-oil, $1 15@$1 20, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 35c.@36c.; Bleached do., 45c.@50c.; Crude Cotton-seed, 47c.@50c.; Yellow do., 60c.@65c.; Refined Yellow, 67½c.@72½c.; and White, 72½c.@75c.; Paraffine, 25c.@30c.; Palm-oil, 8¼c.@8½c.; Resin-oil, 15c.@21c., Tallow-oil, 85c.@95c.; Cod, 63c.@70c.; Neats-foot, 82½c.@$1 20; Rape-seed-oil, $1 10; Cocoa-nut, 10½c.@13½c.; Tanners' Oil, 40c.@42c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been held firmly, but dull, on the basis of 5¼c., in bulk, for early delivery, and at 8¾c.@9c. in shipping order.... Refined has been scarce for early delivery, and quoted at 11½c., checking business, though a better demand has been noted, and has been also more sought after; quoted dull for forward delivery at 11c. Sales, since our last, 10,000 bbls., early August deliveries, at 10 13-16c.@11c.... Refined, in cases, 16c.@17½c.... Naphtha, 8¾c. for City.... Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early deliveries, quoted at 10⅝c.@10¾c.... At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 10¾c.

PROVISIONS—Unusual excitement has been noted to-day in this line, chiefly confined to Mess Pork and Western Steam Lard, which, under speculative manipulations, have been fluctuating violently, on extensive dealings, closing very decidedly lower and weak, under the reports from Chicago of the severe break in values there.... Pork has been in moderate request for early delivery at stronger prices, but closed cheaper. Sales have been reported of 300 bbls. Western Mess, at $21 25@$21 50, closing at $21 25; small lots of Prime Mess, at $19@$19 25, and 100 bbls. Extra Prime, $16 25, quoted $16@$16 37½, ₱ bbl.... For forward delivery a very brisk business has been transacted, sales having been reported of 7,500 bbls. Western Mess, August, at $21 75 down to $21 10, closing at $21 10; 8,000 bbls. do., September option, at $21 85 down to $21 35, closing at, with further offerings, $21 30.... Dressed Hogs have been in fair demand at firmer prices for light City, quoted at 9⅝c.@10½c. for extra heavy to light weights, ₱ ℔.... City Cut-meats have been in moderate request on basis of yesterday's quotations, with sales of 5,000 ℔. pickled Bellies, 13 ℔., at 12¼c., and sundry lots of other City bulk stock within the previous range. Western nominal.... Bacon steady, but dull; 70 bxs. City Long Clear sold at 12¾c.... Lard moderately active for early delivery, opening at much firmer prices, but closing weaker and irregular. Sales have been reported of small lots of Western Steam at 14¼c.@14½c.; new do. at 13⅝c.; 320 tcs. City do. at 13⅜c.@13½c.; 250 tcs. No. 1 City at 13c.; small lots of Refined, for the West Indies, at 14c., and do., for the Continent, at 14⅜c. And for forward delivery sales have been made of 750 tcs. Western Steam, August option, at 14¼c.@14 5-16c., closing weak at 13 7-8@13 15-16c.; 4,750 tcs., September, at 14 9-16c. down to 14c., closing at 14c., with seller's option the remainder of the year offered at 12 13-16c.@12⅞c., and 12¾c. reported as the best bid.... Beef steady, as quoted in our last, but dull: sales, 50 bbls.... Butter and Cheese have been quoted firm, with a fair demand within the range last given.... Eggs lower and dull; ranging from 18c.@22c. for fair to extra choice, chiefly at 18½c.@20c. for good to strictly prime.... The week's exports hence of Cheese have been 101,826 bxs.; and of Butter, 318 pks.

RICE—The inquiry for supplies has been fair in a jobbing way at steady rates. Carolina fair ordinary to choice at from $7 12½@$8 50; Louisiana, $6 25@$7 62½; Rangoon, free, at $6 37½@$6 62½, and in bond at $2 70@$2 90, chiefly at $2 70@$2 80, gold; and Patna, free, at $6 75@$7, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ₱ 100 ℔. Of Rangoon, in bond, further sales of 3,200 bags have been reported (chiefly to arrive) at $2 70@$2 75, gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been in good request and very firm in price—some holders quoting a further advance of 1-16c. ₱ ℔., and showing no disposition to accept less than asking rates. Sales have been made of 2,478 hhds. and 147 bxs., including 1,150 hhds. Refining Cuba within the range of 8c.@8⅜c.; 235 hhds. do. at 8⅛c.@8¼c.; 462 hhds. do., low grade, at 7⅝c.; 468 hhds. Demerara at 7 15-16c.; 163 hhds. refining Porto Rico at 8⅜c., and 147 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7⅝c. ₱ ℔.... We quote fair refining Cuba very firm at 8c.; good do., 8 5-16c.; prime do., 8⅜c., with holders, in instances, claiming 1-16c. ₱ ℔. more; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅜c.@9c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8¼c.@8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅝c.@9⅜c.; Manila bags, 7¼c.@7¾c.; Molasses Sugar, 6⅞c.@8c.; Melado, 4½c.@6½c. ₱ ℔. Refined Sugars continue in active demand at full prices, with Crushed quoted at 11¼c.@11⅜c., Powdered at 11¼c.@11⅜c., Granulated at 11c.@11⅛c., A's at 10⅛c.@10⅝c., and Yellow at 9c.@10c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Has been very quiet and depressed. Prime to choice quoted at 8¾c.@8⅞c.... Stearine inactive at 17½c. for choice City in hhds., and 16½c.@16¾c. for choice Western in tcs.

TEAS—In more demand at steady rates; sales, 2,800 half-chests Oolong and 750 half-chests Japan on private terms.

TOBACCO—A fair, though not remarkably active, business is in progress in this line. The export movement is of average magnitude, and the home trade requirements are moderate. Prices are generally quoted steady. Sales have been reported of 350 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 8½c.@22c.; 400 cases 1874 Connecticut Seed Leaf, part at 8c.; 150 cases 1873 do. at 12c.@35c.; 140 cases 1873 Pennsylvania at 22c.; 229 cases 1873 Ohio on private terms; 100 cases sundry growths at 10c.@35c., and 300 bales Havana at 88c.@$1 ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of 250 bbls., including 50 bbls. at $1 21, and 200 bbls. at $1 20½ ₱ gallon, market closing about steady.

WOOL—With increasing supplies and only a moderately active call for stock even from manufacturers, prices rule weak generally, and on the better qualities of Domestic Fleece, California Spring, and Texas product, the offerings of which are comparatively liberal, the advantage as to values is decidedly in favor of purchasers. Combing stock in fair request. Foreign product, at the moment, is not in much request, and does not form anything like an important element in the current dealings, the bulk of the trade being in home grown Wool. Carpet stock seems in most demand, and is quoted exceptionally steady. Sales have been reported during the week of equal to 216,000 ℔. Domestic Fleece, in lots, at 32½c.@52½c.; 108 pks. and 11,000 ℔. Domestic Pulled at 30c.@50c.; 37,000 ℔. Colorado, part at 27½c.; 259,000 ℔. Texas and Mexican, chiefly Texas, at from 28c.@34c.; 3,000 ℔. and 130 bales Lambs' Pulled, part at 45c. for Super; 33 bales and 32,000 ℔. California Fall at 18c.@22c.; 520 bales and 204,000 ℔. California Spring at 24c.@32½c.; 16,000 ℔. Unwashed Fleece at 31½c.@33c.; 40,000 ℔. Washed do., part at 50c.; 12 bales and 2,000 ℔. Scoured at 40c.@65c.; 8,000 ℔. California Bucks, at 16c.; 8,000 ℔. Georgia at 37½c.@39c.; 188,000 ℔. Combing at 44½c.@47c.; 28 bales Combing Pulled, on private terms; 55,000 ℔. Australian at 47c.@50c.; 40,000 ℔. Mexican at 23c.@24c.; 95 bales and 5,000 ℔. Cape on private terms; and, by auction, 46 bales damaged Cape, at 25c.@33c., mainly at the latter rate.

FREIGHTS—Business in the line of berth Freights has been on a very moderate scale, with rates, however, quoted steady, notwithstanding the adverse influence of the light arrivals of Grain, and the depression in gold on the export movement. The offerings of Grain and Provisions were comparatively limited, and of Flour also less urgent. The chartering movement was somewhat brisker at essentially unaltered figures, the main call having been for vessels suited to the Grain and Petroleum trades, with some inquiry for tonnage for Tobacco for the Mediterranean, and Lumber, Flour, and general cargo for SouthAmerica and the West Indies.... For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 150 pks. Machinery, on private terms; and by steam, 36,000 bushels Grain, including 28,000 bushels at 7¾c. for Corn, or 8¼c. for Wheat, and 8,000 bushels Grain, at 8d. ₱ bushel; 12,500 bxs. Cheese, (of recent engagement,) within the range of 35s.@45s.; 230 bxs. Bacon, part at 35s. ₱ ton; and 50 hhds. Tobacco, at 27s. 6d.... For London, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₱ bbl.... For Glasgow, by steam, 1,500 bbls. Flour, (forward shipments,) at 3s. 6d., and 16,000 bushels Corn, reported on private terms, quoted at 8d. as the best bid.... For Hull, by steam, 50 bxs. Bacon at 45s. ₱ ton.... For Bristol Channel, a French bark, (now at Boston,) hence, with about 1,900 quarters Grain at 7s. 9d. ₱ quarter.... For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 328 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain, at 8s.; an Austrian bark, 425 tons, hence, with about 2,800 quarters do., reported at 8s. 3d.; and a British bark, with about 2,200 quarters do., from Baltimore, reported on private terms.... For Antwerp, by steam, 50 hhds. Tobacco at 40s.; also a German bark, 1,194 tons, hence, with about 7,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 5s. ₱ bbl.... For Bremen, a German bark, 895 tons, hence, with about 5,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 7½d.@4s. 9d. ₱ bbl, according to lay days.... For Hamburg, by steam, 400 tcs. Lard at 40s.; 60 tons Agricultural Machinery at 80 reichmarks; 2,500 sides Leather, part at 3.50 do.; 90 pks. Honey, at 15 do., (₱ 100 gallons;) 200 tons Walnut at 125 do., and 50 hhds. Tobacco at 50s.... For Elsinore and orders, an American bark, 500 tons, (new,) hence, with about 2,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 7s. to the German or Swedish, and 7s. 3d. to the Russian, Baltic; with another, hence, with 2,800 bbls. do., rumored on same terms, but without confirmation.... For a Mediterranean port, a German ship, 1,250 tons, hence, with Tobacco, reported, at 42s. 6d.... For Fiume, an American brig, 210 tons, (now at Boston,) with Tobacco, from Richmond, on private terms, quoted nominally at 55s.@57s. 6d.... For Bahia, a German brig, 200 tons, (now here,) with Flour, from Richmond, at $1 25 ₱ bbl. and 5 ₱ cent. primage.... For Rio Janeiro, an American brig, 344 tons, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $20 and primage.... For a French Windward Island, a British schooner, 141 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at about 57½c. ₱ bbl.... For a British Windward Island, a British schooner, 140 tons, hence, with general cargo, at about 57½c. ₱ bbl.... For Pernambuco, a German schooner, 247 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at £650.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat excited and so unsettled that accurate quotations cannot be given; closed with continued downward tendency; No. 1 Spring, $1 25@$1 26½; No. 2 do., $1 22 asked, spot; $1 21½, July; $1 21½ bid, August; $1 18½, September; No. 3 do., $1 14@$1 15; Rejected, $1 01. Corn active and lower; opened higher; closed with continued downward tendency; No. 2 Mixed, 72¾c.@73c., spot; 73c.@73⅛c., August; has sold at 77c., August; 73¾c. bid, September; Rejected, 71c. Oats irregular; fairly active; cash higher; options lower; No. 2, 53½c., spot or July; 41c. bid, August; 37½c. bid September; Rejected, 51c.@51½c. Barley dull and a shade lower at $1 32, spot; $1 05, September; $1 04, October. Rye dull and nominal. Pork opened firm but closed dull and lower; sales at $20 90@$21, spot or August; $21 05, September. Lard opened firm but closed dull and lower at $13 50, spot; $13 70, September. Bulk Meats firmer, held higher; Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Short Rib Middles, 12c.; Short Clear do., 12½c. Whisky quiet but steady at $1 17. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 102,000 bushels; Corn, 187,000 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels; Rye, 1,400 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 21,000 bushels; Corn, 148,000 bushels; Oats, 148,000 bushels; Barley, 461 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board—Wheat active and higher at $1 24¾, August; $1 21½@$1 21¾, September. Corn irregular at 74c., August. Oats heavy and lower at 39¼c., August; 37½c., September. Pork a shade higher. Lard active and 5c. higher.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 23.—Petroleum nominally 10⅝c.@10¾c. for Refined, July and early August, and 8⅛c. for Crude. Clover-seed in steady request; 13½c. for prime Western; Timothy, $3 15@$3 25; Flax-seed scarce at $1 80. Flour continues firm, and most of the stock is held for higher figures; demand moderate; sales 600 bbls., including Extras, at $4 37½@$4 75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family, $5 37½@$6 25; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5@$6 50; high grades, $7@$7 75; 6,000 bbls. City Mills sold on secret terms. Rye Flour held at $5 25@$5 37½. Wheat excited and advancing; Old Red $1 39@$1 40; New do., $1 35@$1 42; Amber, $1 42@$1 45; White, $1 50. Corn unsettled and lower; Yellow, 93c.; Western Mixed, 92c.; White, 90c. Oats stronger and in steady request; White, 65c.@68c.; Mixed, 63c. Whisky, $1 22 for Western in iron-bound barrels. Butter quiet; New-York Extras, 27c.@28c.; Bradford County Extras, 28c.@30c.; do. do. Firsts, 23c.@24c.; Western Extras, 22c.@23c.; do. Firsts, 18c.@20c.; Rolls, Firsts, 16c.@18c. Cheese steady; New-York fancy, 11c.@12c.; do. prime, 9½c.@10½c.; Western, fine, 10c.@10½c.; do. prime, 9½c.@9¾c. Eggs dull and unchanged.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 23.—Lake Receipts—Flour, 6,700 bbls.; Wheat, 161,000 bushels; Corn, 117,000 bushels. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 5,100 bbls.; Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 13,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 5,100 bbls.; Wheat, 128,000 bushels; Corn, 59,000 bushels; Oats, 77,000 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 211,000 bushels; Corn, 42,000 bushels; all tide-water. Canal Freights—Boats scarce; nominally unchanged. Estimated amount of Grain afloat on the canal this side of the break—Wheat, 2,326,000 bushels; Corn, Oats, 317,000 bushels; 132,000 bushels. Flour quiet; 600 bbls. sold. Wheat inactive, unsettled, and nominal, in consequence of great fluctuations and decline in Western markets and advance in Liverpool quotations. Corn dull and heavy; sales this afternoon of 25,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western, to arrive, at 79c. Oats quiet; sales, 6,000 bushels. Canada White at 63c. Rye and Barley—None here. Pork and Lard quiet and unchanged. Highwines quiet and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 23.—Flour quiet, but firm; little doing. Wheat firm for cash; lower for futures; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 37½, bid, cash; sales at $1 34@$1 35, August; $1 34½@$1 35, September; No. 3 do., $1 21, August. Corn steady and unchanged; No. 2 Mixed, 69c., cash; 71¼c., August; 72c.@72½c., September. Oats easier; No. 2, 60c.@62c., cash; 41c., August. Pork excited and higher; small lots, $22 50. Lard scarce and firm; Summer, 13c., next week. Bulk Meats inactive; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅞c.; Clear Sides, 12⅛c. Bacon active and higher; Shoulders, 9¼c.@9⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅞c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c.@13⅜c. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 18. Live Hogs higher; shipping, $6 75@$7 10; Bacon grades, $6 90@$7 20; butchers, $7 25@$7 40. Cattle—Demand good at full prices; good to choice Native Steers, $6 25@$6 75; fair, $5 10@$5 65; medium, $4 75@$5; choice Texas, $4 50; good, $4@$4 25; medium to fair, $3 30@$3 65; common, $2 90@$3 20. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls; Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Hogs, 690 head; Cattle, 1,263 head.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—Flour steady, with a fair demand; Family, $6 45@$6 60. Wheat quiet but firm; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 45. Corn very firm, and holders are asking higher rates; sales at 75c.@76c. Oats firmer; held higher at 63c.@65c. Rye scarce and firm; held higher at $1 30. Pork unsettled; sold early at $21 spot and buyer until Sept. 1; closed at $21 50 asked. Lard quiet but steady; Summer, 13¼c. Bulk Meats—Demand fair and market firm; Shoulders, 8⅜c. at country points, 8¾c. here; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅞c. country points, $11 90 here, cash; 12¼c. buyer August; Clear Sides, 12¼c.@12½c. Bacon—Demand fair and market firm; Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅞c.@13c. spot; 13c. buyer till Aug. 20; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Live Hogs scarce and firm; fair to good, $7 25@$7 50; receipts, 438 head; shipments, 545 head. Whisky in good demand at full prices at $1 16.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 23.—Sugar quiet; jobbing sales; good common, 8¼c.; low, 8½c.@8¾c. Molasses quiet; jobbing sales; common, 40c.@45c.; fair, 50c.@55c.; prime to choice, 58c.@70c. Flour firmer. Superfine, $4 75; Single Extra, $5; Double Extra, $5 25; Treble Extra, $5 50@$6 75; Choice and Family, $7@$7 25. Corn quiet at 85c.@95c. Oats dull at 74c. Bran dull at $1. Hay dull; prime, $24. Coffee firmer; ordinary to prime, 18c.@20¼c. Pork—Demand active and prices firmer at $22 12½@$23, as to weight. Bacon scarce and higher; Shoulders, 10¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¾c.; Clear Sides, 14¼c. Hams scarce; choice Sugar-cured, 13¾c.@14c. Dry Salted Meats—None in first hands. Lard firmer; held: Tierce, 14¼c.; Keg, 14¾c.@15c. Whisky firmer at $1 20@$1 21. Corn-meal dull at $3 85. Exchange—New-York, sight, ⅜ premium; sterling nominally $5 51@$5 52; Gold, 112½.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—Wool quiet but firm and supply good; Medium and Combing in best demand; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX. and above, 48c.@49c.; X., 48c.@49c.; Medium, 50c.@52c.; Coarse, 45c.@49c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 45c.@47c.; Medium, 50c.@51c.; Coarse, 45c.@49c.; Combing, washed, 58c.@60c.; Combing, unwashed, 42½c.; Canada Combing, 62½c.; Fine, unwashed, 32c.@33½c.; Coarse and Medium, unwashed, 34½c.@40c.; Tub-washed, 50c.@52½c.; Colorado, washed, 28c.@35c.; do., unwashed, 24c.@26c.; Extra and Merino Pulled, 40c.@43c.; No. 1 and Super Pulled, 40c.@43c.; Texas, Fine and Medium, 28c.@32c.; Coarse, 23c.@24c.; California, Fine and Medium, 28c.@35c.; do., Coarse, 26c.@30c.

BOSTON, July 23.—Flour firm and prices well sustained. Sales, Western Superfine, $4 75@$5 25; common Extras, $5 50@$6; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras, $5 75@$6 75; White Wheat, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6 50@$7 25; Illinois, $6 50@$7 75; St. Louis, $6 50@$8 25; Fancy Minnesota, $7@$8 50; Southern firm and in demand at $5 50@$8 25 for common Extras and choice Family. Corn firm at 91c.@94c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats, 67c.@75c. for Mixed and White. Rye, $1 10@$1 15. Shorts, Fine Feed, and Middlings, $25@$30. Receipts—Flour, 2,847 bbls.; Corn, 14,400 bushels; Wheat, 800 bushels; Oats, 1,400 bushels; Shorts, 1,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 23.—Flour very firm; holders are asking higher rates. Wheat excited and higher at $1 25@$1 35. Corn—Demand fair and prices advanced to 76c.@78c. Oats—Demand fair and prices have advanced to 61c.@63c. Rye nominal. Provisions—Demand good at full prices. Pork, $21 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 13½c.@13⅝c. Hams, 13c.@13½c. Lard, 15c.@15½c. Whisky, $1 16. Bagging very firm, and holders are asking higher rates; nominally unchanged.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 23.—Flour inactive. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 42; Amber do., $1 39½; August, $1 38¾; September, $1 40; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 37½; September, $1 37. Corn dull and nominal; High Mixed held at 77c.; 76½c. offered; No. 1 White, 80c.; Damaged, 66c. Oats dull; No. 1, 60c.@61c.; No. 2, September, 41½c.; White, 62c.; Michigan, September, 41½c. Freights dull and nominal. Receipts, two days—481 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn. Shipments, two days—2,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 78,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 23.—Flour steady; sales, 1,600 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring, $7 75 for Amber Winter, $8 for White Winter, $8 25 for Double Extra. Wheat opened with an upward tendency, but closed quiet and nominally lower; sales early in the day of 6,300 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 50@$1 52. Corn firm; sales, 3,000 bushels at 85c.@86c. for Low and High Mixed. Corn-meal higher; Bolted, $35; Unbolted, $34 ₱ ton. Mill-feed unchanged. Lake Receipts—Wheat, 13,900 bushels; Corn, 27,200 bushels; Lumber, 793,000 feet. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Lumber, 1,424,000 feet.

CLEVELAND, July 23.—Wheat firm and better; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 40; No. 2 do., $1 36. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats better; No. 1, 63c.; No. 2, 61c.; White, 64c. Petroleum quiet but firm; Standard White, in car lots, 9¼c.; State Test, 10¼c.; small lots, 1c.@2c. higher.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 23.—Flour quiet, but steady. Wheat—Demand fair and prices have advanced; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 28½; No. 2 do., $1 26; July, $1 25¾; August, $1 20½. Corn—Demand fair at lower rates; No. 2, 71c. Oats unsettled and lower; No. 2 unsalable at 49c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2 Spring, September, $1 05. Rye scarce; No. 1, 98c. Provisions firmer; held higher. Mess Pork, $21 50 cash. Lard—Prime Steam, 14¼c.@14½c. Freights, to Buffalo, 3¼c.; to Oswego, 6c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 229,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 104,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, Mich., July 23.—Flour steady and firm at $6 25@$6 75. Wheat in fair demand but at lower rates; Extra, $1 41; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 40; Amber Michigan, $1 33. Corn quiet but firm; No. 1 Mixed, 81c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Receipts—two days—600 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 700 bushels Oats. Shipments—two days—500 bbls. Flour, 500 bushels Wheat, 400 bushels Corn.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 23.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand at $5 50@$7. Wheat steady, moderate demand; Amber, $1 25; Red, $1 25@$1 30; White, $1 30. Corn in fair demand and firm; Ear, 68c.@69c.; Shelled, 72c.@73c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12c. and 12¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rio and Clear Sides, 13c.@13¼c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13½c. Lard quiet and unchanged.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 23.—Wheat dull. Rye held in store at $1 15, with $1 12 bid. Corn firm at the advance; 90c. for Mixed Western. Oats firm; sales, 1 car No. 1 White Western at 68c.; 4 cars Mixed Western at 67c., and 1 car No. 1 Mixed State at 67½c. Malt steady.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 23.—Flour—Higher grades advanced; Fancy, $7 25. Corn firm and unchanged. Oats dull and nominal. Lard—Demand fair; market firm; Refined, 14⅜c. Bulk Meats and Bacon in light demand; holders firm.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 23.—Spirits Turpentine steady at 28½c. Resin quiet, nominal at $1 40 for Strained. Tar firm at $1 75.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

AUGUSTA, July 23.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 14c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 38 bales; sales, 42 bales; stock, 1875, actual count, 1,400 bales; 1874, 7,484 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 311 bales; shipments, 200 bales; sales, 218 bales; spinners, 239 bales.

GALVESTON, July 23.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 14c. Low Middling, 13⅜c.; good Ordinary, 12⅝c.; net receipts, 29 bales; sales, 18 bales; stock, 3,013 bales; weekly net receipts, 197 bales; gross, 200 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,225 bales; coastwise, 1,960 bales; sales, 861 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 23.—Cotton entirely nominal; Middling, 14c.; Low Middling, 13⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅛c.; net receipts, 81 bales; exports to the Continent, 550 bales; stock, 899 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 332 bales; exports to the Continent, 550 bales; coastwise, 294 bales; sales, 16 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 23.—Cotton dull; Middling, 14½c.; Low Middling, 13⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 12¼c.; net receipts, 89 bales; gross, 89 bales; sales, 225 bales; stock, 21,883 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 409 bales; gross, 430 bales; exports, to the Continent, 825 bales; coastwise, 1,216 bales; sales, 550 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 23.—Cotton dull; Middling, 14¼c.@14⅜c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 65 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 4,257 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 247 bales; gross, 298 bales; exports, to France, 1,250 bales; coastwise, 707 bales, sales, 350 bales.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only sale made at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, July 23, was one by Hugh N. Camp, who, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, J. V. B. Lewis, Esq., Referee, sold the two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West Fiftieth street, south side, 500 feet west of Tenth avenue for $7,980, to David Tullock and George Gilley, defendants in the foreclosure suit. The following legal auctions were postponed: Sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co., of a house with lot on East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, west of Fourth avenue, adjourned to Aug. 5; sale by R. V. Harnett, of three houses, with lots, on East Fifty-first street, east of First avenue, adjourned to Aug 11; and sale by William Kennelly of the premises No. 128 Delancey street, adjourned sine die.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are all as follows:

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, of one building, with lot 20 by 85, on Lexington avenue, east side, 89.5 feet south of Forty-seventh street. Also, similar sale, of one plot, 38 by 100.5, with improvements thereon, on the south side of Forty-seventh street, 145 feet west of Lexington avenue, and the three houses, with lots each 17 by 100.5, on East Forty-seventh street, south side, 254 feet east of Lexington avenue.

By S. A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred McIntire, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 90.10, on East Seventh street, south side, 293 feet west of Avenue B.

EXCHANGE SALE, FRIDAY, JULY 23.

NEW-YORK.

By Hugh N. Camp.

2 lots, West 50th st., s. s., 500 ft. w. of 10th av., each 25x100.5	$7,890

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, July 22.

Allen st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Stanton st., 25.6x46; P. Dankelman, (Guardian,) to Caroline Dankelman, ⅔ part	$2,700
Same Property; Caroline, wife of P. Dankelman, to Elizabeth, wife of J. Pollenz	27,450
Broadway, n. e. corner of 65th st., 75.5x121.3; R. W. Martin to F. Wood	85,000
46th st., n. s., 527.6 ft. w. of 9th av., 24.2x100.4; A. Scherick to A. Unverzagt	25,000
48th st., No. 15 East, 25x100.5; M. Byrnes to H. W. Putnam	105,000
53d st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st av., 20x100.5; Elenora, wife of T. P. Smith, to G. Young	nom.
53d st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of 1st av., 20x100.5; G. Young to J. Brady	5,000
104th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 2d av., 33.6x100.10; A. G. Watkins to C. Colonel, to secure creditors of Josias Taylor	
Madison av., e. s., 49.6 ft. n. of 30th st., 23.9x90; H. W. Putnam to M. Byrnes	45,000
New av., e. s., 211.1 ft. s. of 145th st., runs s. 109.5, thence e. 28.8 ft., thence along an old road as it winds and turns to place of beginning; 145th st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of Avenue St. Nicholas, runs n. 97 ft. to middle line of old road, thence s. e. along said road to 145th st., thence w. 49 ft.; J. F. Ruggles to J. H. Watson, ¼ part	1,000
Same property; J. F. Ruggles to G. Rowe, ¾ part	4,000
Avenue St. Nicholas, e. s., 325.9 ft. s. of 133d st., 50x125; Elizabeth Leyne to C. A. Rapalo, mortgages $6,000, taxes and assessments	2,500
2d av., e. s., 20 ft. n. of 28th st., runs n. 177.6 ft. to 29th st., thence e. 100 ft., thence s. 98.9 ft., thence w. 20 ft., thence s. 78.9 ft., thence w. 80 ft. to 2d av.; J. L. Jackson to J. J. and H. J. Burchell	70,000
2d av., e. s., 58 ft. n. of 30th st., 16.4x60; executors of J. Miller to Jane M. Miller, (widow)	9,600
10th av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 54th st., 50x100; J. Loehr to Barbara, wife of J. Slummermeir	39,000
Premises beginning at a point 28.8 ft. e. of New av., and distant 320.7 ft. s. from s. e. corner of New av. and 145th st., runs s. 82.10 ft. to centre line of another road, by s. w. along said road to a point 420 ft. from the s. e. corner of New av. and 145th st. by n. and n. e. to beginning. Premises beginning at a point 100 ft. e. of St. Nicholas av. and distant 97 ft. n. of 145th st., runs n. 132.10 ft. to 146th st., by w. 57.8 ft., by s. e. to beginning; G. Rowe and J. R. Brown to J. F. Ruggles	5,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. & CHAS. S. BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Broadway, corner Wall st.
NEW-YORK.

BOND AND MORTGAGE.

A large amount of money is offered for investment as above. For particulars apply to
SAMUEL C. SELDEN, No. 39 Nassau st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE FIRST-CLASS brick and marble mansion in the City, for sale; (will take smaller house:) 55x57; L 25x37; two story, Mansard tin and slate roof; no break-neck stairs; parlors, billiard and dining rooms, and kitchen on first floor; Thomas, architect; Conover, mason; Dobbs, carpenter; with stable; wealthy surroundings; overlooks City, Sound, and river; health and long life. Address OWNER, Box No. 3,910 Post Office.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—WE CAN OFFER FOR sale near Madison av. and 34th st., a medium-sized brown-stone house in superior and perfect order; frescoed and painted throughout; easy terms. Apply to
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall st.

HOUSES OF ALL SIZES AND PRICES, located south of 59th st., for sale; some at bargains. We can offer a good selection on Murray Hill.
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house; cabinet trimmed, extra plumbed; 53d st., Broadway, and 6th av.; just finished; $25,000.
J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 51st st.

COMBINATION HULL'S PATENT COOKING AND LAUNDRY RANGES.—Heat the rooms above; economical, durable, warranted. HULL, GRIPPEN & CO., 3d av., above 23d st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A COMFORTABLE FARM-HOUSE and ten acres of good land in one of the most delightful villages on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; forty-five minutes from New-York. Any one desiring to secure a home in a charming locality will find this a rare opportunity to make a rapidly improving investment; price, $12,000, two-thirds of which may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of G. W. REINHARD, No. 127 Clinton place.

IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON.—FOR SALE OR EXchange for City house, a beautiful place of 15 acres; fine house, with all modern improvements, in perfect order; grounds handsomely improved, superior views of the river, abundance of choice fruits, &c. Apply to F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

$2,000,000 WORTH OF REAL ESTATE, embracing every variety, for sale by Col. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.
Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED first-class houses at reduced rentals. Offices No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEPHENSON, Jr.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Rev. JAMES D. WILSON, D. D., Pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, will preach SUNDAY EVENING, July 25, at 7:30.

YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE CLASS Sunday afternoon, at 5, in reading-room.

Service of song, led by cornet and organ, with congregational singing, Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

Meeting for young men, Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, lecture-room; Saturday evening, 9 o'clock, parlor.

Daily meeting for prayer in the parlors, 4 o'clock.

ALLEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, (BETWEEN Delancey and Rivington sts.)—Rev. Charles E. Harris, Pastor.—Prof. John F. Spence, of Knoxville, Tenn., will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting 6 P. M. Seats free.

ADVENT MEETINGS.—ELDER P. G. BOWMAN, of South Carolina, will preach next Sabbath, at No. 138 West 24th st., at 10 A. M., 3 and 7:30 P. M. Pure Gospel. Seats free.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK ST., between Grand and Broome sts.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., by Rev. B. C. Lippincott, of New-Jersey. Seats free.

AT STANTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH. W. Hayne Leavell will preach in the morning on the "Sympathy of Jesus." In the evening on the "Cry of Deliverence." Seats free; all are invited.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—During the month of July Prof. William M. Barbour, D. D., of Bangor, will preach morning and evening. Services commence at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The church will be closed during the month of August.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, will preach Sunday, morning and evening; strangers cordially invited. The church will be open on Sunday evenings during the month of August.

CAMP-MEETING AT SEA CLIFF BEGINS Tuesday, Aug. 3.—Persons wishing to hire tent inquire E. Rinehart, No. 140 8th av., or at office on the grounds.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. J. Bastow will preach at 10:30 A. M. and Rev. J. D. Fulton, of Brooklyn, at 7:45 P. M. Strangers made welcome.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
57TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.,
REV. C. H. FAY,
will preach Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free, and all are invited to enter.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER 29th st.—Rev. Dr. Ormiston will preach on Sunday, 25th inst., at 10:30 A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av. and 47th st., Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Divine service at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector will preach. All are cordially invited to attend their services.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. and Park av.—Rev. John Dowling, D. D., preaches at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Cordial invitation.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 34th st., near Broadway.—Rev. Cyrus Dickson, D. D., will preach in this church to-morrow morning. Services begin at 10:30.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. William J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, the 25th inst., Holy Communion at 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer, at 10:30 A. M.; evening prayer, (choral,) at 5 o'clock; vesper service and sermon in the German language, at 8 P. M.

HARLEM.—CHURCH OF THE PURITANS, (PRESbyterian,) 130th st. and 5th av.—Rev. Charles P. Bush, D. D., will preach morning and evening, July 25. Rev. Edward L. Clark, Pastor, will preach each Sabbath in August.

HEAR, OH HEAR!—THE HERALD OF THE coming King of Kings will proclaim "The Present Truth," on Sunday, at 3 P. M., in the University, Washington square. Seats free. Let the friends of Jesus and the truth hear him.

HOLINESS.—THE NATIONAL UNION COMMITtee for Holiness, under the Presidency of Rev. Wm. E. Boardman, D. D., of the Presbyterian Church, and composed of distinguished ministers of different denominations, will be held in the Metropolitan Tabernacle at Sea Cliff, commencing Wednesday, July 28, at 3 P. M., and closing Monday evening, Aug. 2. Christians of all denominations invited.

MACDOUGAL STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, opposite Vandam st.—Rev. Henry H. Bawden, of Oberlin, Ohio, will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. All are welcome.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, corner Catharine and Madison sts., to-morrow at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 3 o'clock, at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benjamin F. Millard.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—UNTIL THE Chapel is put in order, the congregation will worship in the John Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Preaching at 10:30 A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney; at 7:30 P. M., by Rev. Geo. J. Mingins.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 31ST st. and 9th av.—Preaching by the Pastor, S. B. Rossiter, at 10:30 A. M. No evening services.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. George J. Mingins, Pastor of the North Dutch Church, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Strangers cordially invited. Seats free.

REV. E. HATHAWAY WILL PREACH AT Plimpton Building, 9th st., near 3d av., at 11 A. M. Sunday, for Fifth Universalist Society. Public cordially invited. The assistance of those having musical talent will be thankfully accepted in conducting these services.

REV. J. H. LIGHTBOURNE WILL PREACH in Seventeenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, between 1st and 2d avs. Subjects—Morning, "God's Pity Like as a Father." Evening: "Unstable as Water, Thou Shalt not Excel." Seats free.

REV. J. R. KENDRICK, D. D., OF POUGHkeepsie, will preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All cordially invited.

REV. EDWARD P. PAYSON WILL PREACH in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., near 6th av., to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

REV. DR. WILSON, PASTOR OF CENTRAL Presbyterian Church, will preach at 7:30 o'clock, Sunday evening, July 25, at Association Hall.

REV. ROBERT SCOTT WILL PREACH in the Jane Street United Presbyterian Church, morning and afternoon.

SEVENTH AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 12th and 13th sts.—Rev. Samuel S. White, of Philadelphia, will preach on Sabbath, July 25, at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Seats free.

SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, REV. J. S. Willis, Pastor.—Morning topic, "Fatal Unfruitfulness. Evening topic, "Religious Promptitude." Seats free.

SAINT IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D., Rector.—Services during July and August, 7 and 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate.—Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:15 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

THE GERMAN CAMP-MEETING AT SEA Cliff will be continued over Sunday. Preaching in the great tabernacle in the morning and evening in German, and in the afternoon in English. The public are invited.

THE ORDINATION OF W. H. MORRIS will take place on Sunday, 25th inst., at St. Philip's Church, No. 305 Mulberry st., at 10:30 A. M.

THIRTIETH STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween 8th and 9th avs., Rev. G. H. Corey, Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. George L. Shearer will preach Sunday forenoon and evening. This church will be open all Summer.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET PRESbyterian Church.—Young people's prayer-meeting in lecture-room to-morrow evening at 8.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—BANK-BOOK NO. 82,840, ISSUED BY THE Manhattan Savings Institution, and payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will oblige the owner by returning the same to the bank, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AIR SLAKED LIME,

For disinfectant purposes, for sale cheap at W. H. BROWN'S lime yard, foot of East 14th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, families, hotels and others can get capable, reliable servants, (male and female,) good cooks, house-workers, German girls, for City or country. At the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID—WAITRESS.—BY TWO sisters, together, one as good cook, other as chamber-maid and waitress; both thoroughly understand their business, or would do the work of a small family together; best reference. Call at No. 152 West 28th st., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE, OR WOULD do House-work.—By a neat, competent English Protestant girl; City or country; has good reference. To be seen at Carroll's Agency, No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.; no fee charged.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and assist in the waiting, in a private boarding-house; good City reference. Address M. H., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chamber-maid and seamstress; no objection to the care of children; three years' City reference. Call at No. 227 West 31st st.; ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A PROTestant lady as chamber-maid or nurse; has good reference. Call at No. 44 East 43d st., from 9 to 11 A. M., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—By an experienced young girl. Call at No. 241 Devoe st., Brooklyn, E. D.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK WHO UNDERstands all kinds of French and English cooking; has the best of reference; in a private family; no objection for a few months in the country. Call or address for three days at No. 198 Lexington av., corner 32d st.

COOK.—BY A PLEASING YOUNG PERSON AS cook; exceedingly neat, entirely sober and honest; she is an excellent family cook, without pretensions; would assist with washing in a small family; City or country. Apply at No. 324 West 44th st.

COOK AND WASHER.—BY A GERMAN PROTestant girl, with the best testimonials; she speaks good English; is very neat; willing to go to the country. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class English cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can take the entire charge of the kitchen; best City reference. Call at No. 160 West 53d st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A CApable colored young woman; she is a good washer and ironer and cook; will go to the country or City; has good references, and can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A good, economical family cook; neat, tidy, and of a pleasant disposition; can furnish excellent references. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as cook, washer, and ironer with a small private family; good reference. Call for one day at No. 157 West 51st st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, front.

COOK, &c.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN as cook; will assist with the coarse washing; country preferred; best City reference. Call at No. 230 East 29th st., top floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands French and English cooking, baking, and pastry; best reference. Call at No. 161 West 27th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—TO DO FAMILY PLAIN dress-making, or take care of a child from three to six years old; no objections to the country. Address E. M. R., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

GENERAL WORK.—BY A VERY NEAT, CAPAble girl, who understands her duties; is kind and obliging; has good reference; is a good cook and laundress; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work, take care of children, wait and tend, and be useful; for City or country; for small wages; has good reference. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, WELL recommended; speaks good English; is a very good cook and superior washer; is neat and obliging. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG woman to go out by the day to do house cleaning, &c.; is thoroughly competent; four years' reference. Call at No. 416 East 15th st., third floor, front.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl for general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class laundress, in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; no objection to country; has good City reference. Apply at Ledell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fluting and fancy work; best references. Address M. Bird, No. 230 East 29th st., top floor.

NURSE AND MAID.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH girl with good recommendations; is a competent seamstress and can dress hair nicely. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AMERICAN WOMan as monthly or invalid nurse; good reference; no objection to the country. Call at 220 West 33d st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman, as seamstress and dress-maker; operates on several machines; is thoroughly competent and has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as seamstress in a private family; good dress-maker; can trim in every style; understands all kinds of family sewing; country preferred. Call at No. 699 3d av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Scotch Protestant girl; she has a first-class recommendation; is a neat and clean girl; can sew and iron nicely. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

MALES.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN DESIRES A situation at any kind of work; will work for any wages; good references. Address Clark, No. 791 9th av., New-York.

A GOOD CARPENTER AND USEFUL MAN wants employment of some kind in City or country; will work for small pay. Address P. W. Fox, No. 150 Elizabeth st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, who understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; is a good gardener; best City and country reference; willing and obliging. Address Y. K., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman and groom; willing to assist around a small place; has the best of City and country reference; out of employment owing to a gentleman leaving town. Address M. K., Box No. 314 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, who understands the proper care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; is also a good plain gardener; best of City and country reference. Address S., Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as coachman; not long in this country; has the best of recommendations as to character, sobriety, honesty, and capability; would like to go in the country, if required. Address G. B., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, who thoroughly understands his business; is a good and careful driver, sober, industrious; five years' reference from last place; left on account of last employer disposing of his horses. Address J. D., No. 148 East 22d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT man as coachman; fully competent in all his duties; strictly temperate; has three years' City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF UNLIMited experience with horses, harness, and carriages. Address Coachman, No. 3 West 22d st.

JANITOR.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS JANITOR; is strictly temperate and trustworthy; has ten years' reference from last place. Call or address H. C., No. 126 Leonard st.

SERVANT.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN, WITH good references, who has lived with one family nine years; would like to travel with a gentleman. Address Samuel Smith, No. 714 Water st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN, LIGHT complexion; ten months in his last place; family to be seen; wages moderate; he is polite and attentive. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WANTED—SITUATION FOR A STRONG, INTELLIgent boy of seventeen years of age, in a wholesale house where he can be actively employed; best reference. Address Activity, Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON AS HOUSEkeeper; to save trouble none need reply unless giving reference, age, experience, and salary expected. Address Clayton, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED.—A SPECIAL PARTNER who can furnish $300 to $500,000 in a highly respectable commission business done for cash. It can be shown that the earnings will make satisfactory return for capital. Address B. S. T. & Co., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—THE STATIONERY STORE, STOCK and fixtures, No. 839 6th av.; a favorable lease will be given; the best cash offer to the 27th of July will be accepted. Apply on the premises, or of owner, No. 113 West 22d st., before 9 A. M. or after 6 P. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS, MARBLE, SLATE, and Wood Mantels; new designs; prices very low; also manufacturers of iron crestings, stable fixtures, vanes, finials, &c., wholesale and retail. No. 73 Hudson st., opposite Worth.

STEWART'S NEW SLATE MANTELS, INLAID with tiles; also, marble and wood mantels, elegant designs; prices very low. No. 220 West 23d st.

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BANKERS,
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CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO 6s and 7s.
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND 1sts and REC. CERTIFICATES.
BURLINGTON AND CEDAR RAPIDS 1sts.
DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS

and bonds not regularly quoted made a special branch of our business.

Orders for stocks and other securities receive personal attention at the Stock Exchange.

Correspondence solicited.

H. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
NO. 49 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
ON THE
KEOKUK AND DES MOINES RAILWAY COMPANY,
DUE 1904,
FOR SALE AT 90 AND INTEREST, BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall st.

TO THE EIGHT PER CENT. CONSTRUCTION BONDHOLDERS OF THE SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Holders of certificates issued in exchange for such Eight per cent. Bonds as have all the unpaid coupons attached, will receive three per cent., or $30 per bond, on presenting the certificates to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York, for the purpose of having the amount of such payment stamped thereon.

CORNELIUS B. GOLD,
H. H. CAMMANN,
P. M. MYERS,
Executive Committee.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1875.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Property in New-York, Brooklyn, Westchester, and New-Jersey. First, second, and leasehold mortgages cashed. City and county bonds negotiated. References: R. H. Lowry, Esq.; J. D. Vermilye, Esq. Apply to S. S. WOOD, JR., & R. B. FLOYD JONES, No. 98 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

WANTED—A HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF business paper of a fair-rated firm that will pay a big discount to out of town parties. Address, arranging interview, BONA FIDES, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

$134,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTGAGE no bonus. Apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, United States Insurance Company, No. 14 Park place.

DIVIDENDS.

EXCHANGE Fire Insurance Company,
No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden lane.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the regular SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.; also, an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., payable on the 2d day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th day of July to the 2d day of August, 1875.

GEO. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1875.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, on and after MONDAY, Aug. 2.

The transfer books will be closed from Thursday, 15th inst., until Tuesday, Aug. 3, inclusive.

By order of the Board.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1875.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	318,500

FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 2, 1875. (Signed.) JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
9TH ST. AND 3D AV., BIBLE HOUSE,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1875.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

The usual August Dividend of TEN PER CENT. has been declared, and will be paid on demand.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

First-class business solicited.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared by this company, payable on the 2d day of August next, to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 14th day of July next, after which and until the 5th day of August the transfer books will be closed.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE BREWERS' AND MALTSTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 139 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1875.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable Aug. 3, 1875. W. B. OGDEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 187 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. payable on demand.

WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.

R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. is payable on demand.

SAMUEL J. YOUNG, Secretary.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY will pay at its office, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, on and after Aug. 2, 1875, the August coupons of the real estate first mortgage bonds guaranteed by it.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Vice President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Interest commences from 1st January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 23D st. and 6th av., New-York.—Interest computed and compounded January and July. Interest paid, Six per Cent. Interest commences the 1st of the month next following the deposit. Bank open daily; also, Monday Wednesday, and Saturday evenings.

JOHN E. DE WITT, Pres.
GEO. C. WALDO, Sec. H. K. THURBER, Vice Pres.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. AND 8TH AV.—Interest Dividend.—Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum for the six months ending July 1, 1875, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after Monday, July 19.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

A FAMILY GIVING UP HOUSE-KEEPING will sell for much less than cost the following furniture: eight dining-room chairs, covered in dark green leather, one extension-table, side-board hall-stand, hall settee, and Turkish lounge, covered in tan reps, all black walnut and in perfect order, used but a short time, and made by one of the best cabinet-makers. Apply at No. 677 Madison av.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

CHINA.......SAT., July 31|BOTHNIA..WED., Aug. 11
*RUSSIA.....WED., Aug. 4|ABYSSINIA..WED., Aug. 18

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BERLIN..........Saturday, July 24, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 31, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Aug. 7, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER........Saturday, Aug. 14, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Aug. 21, at 8 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $80 & $100, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at lowest rates.

STEERAGE.................................$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
MONTANA..................................July 27, at noon.
NEVADA.....................................Aug. 3, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA.....................................Aug. 10, at noon.
WISCONSIN................................Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING..................................Aug. 24, at 11 A. M.
IDAHO..Aug. 31, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER......Wed., July 28
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA......Wednesday, Aug. 11
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt SADLER.......Wed., Aug. 25

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
AMERIQUE, POUZOLS.................SATURDAY, July 24
PEREIRE, DANRE......................SATURDAY, Aug. 7
FRANCE, TRUDELLE..................SATURDAY, Aug. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $35.
Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $25, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

STEAMER AMERIQUE, FOR HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, July 24, at 9:30 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 8:30 o'clock.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
DONAU.............July 24 | RHEIN..............Aug. 7
MAIN...............July 31 | ODER...............Aug. 17

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin...................................$100 gold.
Second cabin.................................60 gold.
Steerage......................................30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
GREECE......................Thursday, Aug. 5, 8 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Erin, July 24, 9 A. M. |Egypt, Aug. 7, 9 A. M.
England, July 31, 3 P. M. |Queen, Aug. 14, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:
NAVARINO.........July 27 HINDOO..........To follow
OTHELLO...........Aug. 17 COLOMBO........To follow

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
CALIFORNIA.......Sails SATURDAY, July 24, 10 A. M.
VICTORIA...........Sails SATURDAY, July 31, 3 P. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate and steerage at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA:
ATLAS....................................July 27
ETNA......................................Aug. 13
FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:
CLARIBEL...............................Aug. 3
ANDES....................................Aug. 21

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, SATURDAY, July 24, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, July 28, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 31, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.
MANHATTAN..............................Saturday, July 24
GULF STREAM.........................Wednesday, July 28

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, July 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA.........................Tuesday, Aug. 3
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....................Thursday, Aug. 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK......................Thursday, Aug. 12

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.
CITY OF MERIDA...........................Tuesday, Aug. 3

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Aug. 7 and Aug. 28 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.— United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
CELTIC................SATURDAY, July 24, at 9:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC.............SATURDAY, July 31, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC............SATURDAY, Aug. 7, at 9 A. M.
GERMANIC..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.
The following steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.
From Philadelphia. From New-York.
NEDERLAND......July 31|SWITZERLAND.........July 20
VADERLAND......Aug. 25|STATE OF NEVADA.Aug. 13
FROM ANTWERP.
For Philadelphia. For New-York.
VADERLAND.......Aug. 1|STATE OF NEVADA.July 20
NEDERLAND......Aug. 25|SWITZERLAND.....Aug. 13

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st. N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between
PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,
Calling at QUEENSTOWN,
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and
Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:
ILLINOIS..........July 22 INDIANA...........Aug. 12
*KENILWORTH...July 29 *ABBOTSFORD....Aug. 19
PENNSYLVANIA....Aug. 5|OHIO...............Aug. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin, $100.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS.,
Liverpool. | Queenstown.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, July 29, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.
First-class passage to Fernandina......................$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville......................22 50
First-class passage to Augusta...........................20 00
First-class to Albany...20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY........................THURSDAY, July 29
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED.......TUESDAY, Aug. 10

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For Aspinwall,
ACAPULCO...............................July 30, at 12 M.
connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
GREAT REPUBLIC.....................................Aug. 1

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAM-BOATS.

SARATOGA RACES,

EXCURSION VIA

PEOPLE'S LINE

Enlarged accommodations are now offered to the traveling public by the enterprising proprietors of the People's Line of steamers to Albany in the addition of the large and elegant steam-boat St. John, which has been expensively decorated and improved, with special reference to this season's travel, so as to offer state-rooms and unequaled comforts to the many thousands of pleasure-seekers visiting these world-renowned springs. Steamers leave Pier No. 41 North River daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.; Saturdays at 5 P. M. Excursion tickets, which must be purchased at the office on the wharf, to Albany and return, $3; to Saratoga and return, good till Sept. 1, $5.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

NEWBURG, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS' HOTEL DOCK. IONA ISLAND.

Daily (Sundays excepted) by steamboat ARMENIA, from BROOKLYN, Fulton st., at 8:45 A. M.; Vestry st., New-York, 9:10; 24th st., 9:30, landing at Manhattanville, 9:55; Yonkers, 10:35; Dobb's Ferry, 11; Nyack and Tarrytown, (by ferry-boat), 11:25. Returning from Newburg at 2:30 P. M., reaching New-York at 6:30 and Brooklyn at 7 P. M.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, VIA STONINGTON LINE, daily from pier No. 33 North River at 5 P. M., connecting at Stonington with the 4:30 A. M. WHITE MOUNTAIN EXPRESS. New and elegant drawing-room cars THROUGH without change.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.— DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY AND SARATOGA—Leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Sundays excepted) from pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On Saturday, July 3, and every Saturday until further notice, the steamers of this line will leave at 5 P. M. instead of 6 P. M., as heretofore, in order to connect at Albany with the Sunday morning train for Saratoga and the West.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO' by ferry,) THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, North River, daily at 3:30 P. M.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50c. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

HELEN,

Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank, and intermediate stations, Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 24th...1:00 P. M.	Monday, 26th....9:00 A. M.
Monday, 26th....2:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 27th...6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 27th...3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 28th.6:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 28th.3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 29th...3:00 P. M.
Friday, 30th......7:00 A. M.	Friday, 30th.....3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 31st...2:00 P. M.	

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 24th..8:00 A. M.	Saturday, 24th.12:00 M.
Sunday, 25th....8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 25th....1:00 P. M.
Monday, 26th....9:00 A. M.	Monday, 26th...1:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 27th.10:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 27th...3:00 P. M.
Wed'day, 28th.11:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 28th.4:00 P. M.
Thursday, 29th..3:00 P. M.	Friday, 30th.....6:30 A. M.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS
ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,

Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35, North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

GERMAN CAMP-MEETING AT SEA CLIFF ON NEXT SUNDAY, JULY 25.—The steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) at 9 A. M.; 9th st., East River, at 9:05, and 33d st., East River, at 9:15, to accommodate the Germans that desire to attend the German camp-meeting at Sea Cliff. Returns at 6 o'clock.

EXCURSIONS.

Sunday Excursion

UP THE HUDSON,

LANDING AT YONKERS, IONA ISLAND, AND NEWBURG.

The large and elegant steamer

DEAN RICHMOND,

of "The People's Line," THOMAS POST, commander, will on SUNDAY, July 25, leave Pier No. 41 North River at 10 A. M., foot 24th st., North River, at 10:15 A. M., and Yonkers at 11 o'clock, returning after a pleasant all-day's sail.

Dinner will be served on board. Music for the occasion.

This splendid steamer will also make the following excursions during next week:

TUESDAY, July 27, to Newburg, leaving Pier No. 41 North River at 3 P. M., foot 24th st., North River, at 3:15 P. M., and Yonkers at 4 P. M., returning at a seasonable hour.

THURSDAY, July 29, to Iona Island, leaving same points and at same hours, and making same landings as on Tuesday.

SUNDAY, Aug. 1, the same fine steamer will make a grand excursion to New-Haven, Conn., leaving People's Line Pier No. 41 North River at 8:30 A. M., foot 24th st., North River, at 8:45 A. M.; also 23d st., East River, at 9:15 A. M. Each excursion accompanied by one of the celebrated brass bands of this City.

Refreshments of all kinds served on board.

Fare for each excursion, $1, round trip. Tickets can be procured at the office on Pier No. 41 North River; also at Erie Railway Ticket Office, corner 23d st. and 5th av., at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway, and at No. 623 Broadway.

EXTRAORDINARY EXCURSION

On SATURDAY, July 24.
The commodious pleasure steamer
WILLIAM COOK,
with spacious decks and broad awnings,
and shady seats for all,
Will make a SELECT EXCURSION to
THE FAR-FAMED ROCKAWAY BEACH
On SATURDAY, July 24.

Leaving 24th st., North River, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Leaving Franklin st., North River, at 10:15 o'clock A. M.
Leaving 23d st., East River, at 10:45 A. M.
Leaving Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock A. M.
Leave Rockaway at 4:30 P. M. Arriving in the City about 6.

Giving passengers a fine view of the harbor and fortifications, and the luxury of remaining TWENTY MINUTES ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN AND FOUR HOURS ON THE FINEST BEACH IN AMERICA.

Tickets for this occasion will be $1 each for the round trip, and the tickets of the other boats of this line, for this day only, will not be taken. Refreshments on board. Music furnished by the celebrated Conterno Brass Band.

Every passenger guaranteed a seat and plenty of room.

EVERY SUNDAY DURING JULY AND AUGUST THE WILLIAM COOK WILL MAKE TWO EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY, Leaving 24th st., North River, at 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.; Franklin st., North River, at 9:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway at 5:45 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamers AMERICUS and NEVERSINK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, Sundays included, leaving as follows:

AMERICUS.

24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NEVERSINK.

9th st., E. R., 8 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Grand st., E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. Pier No. 27 E. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, boats leave Rockaway Beach at 10:45 and 11 A. M., 5 and 5:15 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets good on either boat.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO SEA CLIFF, GLEN COVE, AND GLENWOOD.

Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8:30 A. M., 33d st., 8:45. Returning, leaves Glenwood at 3:45, Sea Cliff 4, and Glen Cove 4:05 P. M., landing at 33d st.

DAILY EXCURSIONS THROUGH THE charming scenery of the East River, Lower Sound, and Hempstead Harbor to Sea Cliff, Long Island.—The popular steamer THOS. P. WAY has been chartered for the season by the Sea Cliff Association, and will make two trips daily, Sundays excepted. Time, 90 minutes. Will leave pier foot of Grand st., East River, at 9:15 and 5 P. M.; leaves Sea Cliff at 7 A. M. and 2:45, (and Saturdays 7 P. M.,) touching at Whitestone on the 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. trips, and 33d st. on all trips.

The delightfully located Sea Cliff House, with accommodation for 700 guests, is now open, where sojourners are free from the pernicious influences common at fashionable watering-places, and yet enjoy all healthful land and water recreation and sport at very reasonable rates.

For hotel particulars address M. H. CLINTON, Sea Cliff, Long Island. Excursions, parties of Sunday-schools, church and temperance societies. For boat and grove address S. P. KITTLE,
No. 203 Canal st., New-York.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.—SUNDAY, JULY 25, 1875. Steam-boat excursion around Staten Island to Eaglewood Grove, per steam-boat WYOMING and barge SARAH SMITH, leaving foot of East 51st st. at 8:30 A. M.; Fulton Ferry, lower side, at 9 A. M., and foot of West 10th st., at 10 A. M. Admission for non-members, if introduced by a member, $2 for gentleman and ladies.

SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, City Island, Sands Point, and Glen Wood. The elegant steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck Slip,) on SUNDAY, July 25, at 9 A. M.; 9th street 9:05, and 33d st., East River, at 9:15, for the above landings, and returning to the City about 6 P. M. Dinner and refreshments on board.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG, landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall. The favorite steamer LONG BRANCH, (formerly the Sleepy Hollow,) Capt. JOHN LYNCH, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; West 10th st., North River at 8:30, and 23d st., North River, at 9 A. M. Fare for the excursion, $1.

EXCURSIONS BY STEAM-BOAT ARMENIA —Daily (Sundays excepted) from NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, through the HIGHLANDS and NEWBURG BAY to NEWBURG, with opportunity of spending three hours at the unrivaled PICNIC GROUNDS of IONA ISLAND, or two hours at COZZENS' HOTEL OR WEST POINT. See advertisement in another column.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called the LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine, and Iona Island Groves, with barges and boats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK NEWHERR and ADOLPHUS HOFFSTADT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, s.s. Adolphus Hoffstadt, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from their debts; and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the second day of August, A. D. 1875, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, Number 32 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room Number 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them.—Dated New-York, 28th June, 1875.
jy10-1aw3wS* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BYRON SHERMAN and PORTER SHERMAN, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order of this court, notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction on the 31st day of July, 1875, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by James M. Miller, auctioneer, all debts now due and owing the estate of above-named bankrupts on open account. Terms of sale, cash. A list of the claims to be sold, with the names and last known addresses of the debtors and the amounts of the several debts, may be seen at the office of my attorney, H. C. Lockwood, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York.—Dated July 15, 1875. CHARLES H. WIGHT, Assignee.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2, 3, and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Farmingdale, on Saturdays only, 7 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 27, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga Special.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, arriving at Saratoga 6:30 Sunday morning. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD—SUMMER Arrangement—June 28, 1875—Depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.

8:40 A. M. train, through to Elmira, stopping at New-Market, Bound Brook, Phillipsburg, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Towanda, and intermediate stations; also connects with trains for Reading, Harrisburg, and Pottsville.

12:50 P. M. train, through to Tunkhannock, stopping at the principal intermediate stations. This train has connection also for Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M. train, through to Mauch Chunk, stopping at all intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M. train, Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, and connects with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached to this train.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH.
Passenger Station, foot of Liberty st., N. R.
Commencing WEDNESDAY, July 7, 1875.

SIX TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, except Sunday—Passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown and Red Bank.

Leaving New-York at 7:30, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 5:30 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Long Branch at 7:05, 8, 10:05 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

In addition to the above an accommodation train leaves New-York for South Amboy at 6:30 P. M. Leave South Amboy for New-York at 6:25 A. M.

Stages connect at Matawan, with all trains, to and from Keyport, and at Long Branch Station, with all trains to and from Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Eng'r.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains June, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—Foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.: 8:10 A. M. train, with drawing-rooms cars attached, via Paterson and Boonton, for Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, Binghamton, Oxford, Norwich, Richfield Springs, Cortland, Homer and Syracuse.

12 M. Easton express for Oxford, Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap and Stroudsburg.

4:10 P. M. Binghamton express, with drawing-room cars attached, stopping at principal stations.

Above trains connect with Sussex Railroad for Andover, Newton, &c., and also make connections for Lake Hopatcong, Budd's Lake and Schooley's Mountain.

PHILADELPHIA VIA. LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25, commencing June 28, 1875.

Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st., for Philadelphia at 9:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.; for Long Branch, 7, 9:45 A. M., 1 P. M., 3:30 and 4:45 P. M.

Parlor cars through to Philadelphia on 3:30 P. M. train. From foot of 24th st., North River, 12:30 and 3 P. M. SUNDAYS from 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., Pier No. 8 at 9:30 A. M.

WM. S. SNEDEN,
General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN THE undersigned, under the firm name of COLTON & GREENE, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, and all claims and demands due said firm are assigned and transferred to John A. Colton, who alone has power to collect and settle the same.—Dated July 23, 1875.
JOHN A. COLTON,
DARWIN A. GREENE.

INSTRUCTION.

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BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y. —House open until Nov. 1. JAMES G. ROE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE J. WHITNEY, AS surviving Trustee for the bondholders of the Rochester Water-Works Company, against the ROCHESTER WATER-WORKS COMPANY, the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, and others.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, rendered in the above entitled action, at a term of this court held at the Court-house, in the City of Rochester, in and for the County of Monroe, on the 29th day of May, 1872, and entered in the office of the Clerk of said county on the 15th day of June, 1872, and of the judgments of the General Term of this court, and of the Court of Appeals, in affirmance thereof, and of the order of this court, made June 3, 1875, appointing me Referee in the above action in the place of Edward A. Raymond, deceased, with the same powers and duties that were granted to and imposed upon the said Edward A. Raymond, by said judgment of foreclosure and sale, I, Daniel B. Beach, the Referee, authorized and appointed by the aforesaid judgments and order, to ascertain the amounts and the holders of the bonds of the defendant, the Rochester Water-Works Company, issued on or about the first day of March, 1867, and of the coupons thereon, which are now outstanding, and which bonds and coupons are secured by a mortgage from the said The Rochester Water-Works Company to the plaintiff and George H. Mumford, dated April 8, 1867, the foreclosure and sale whereof has been decreed by the judgments aforesaid, and who are entitled to share in the proceeds of the sale therein ordered and the amounts due and to become due thereon, and report the same to this court;

Do hereby give notice to all persons holding any of the said bonds or any of the coupons thereof, that they are, pursuant to the provisions of said judgments, hereby required to produce or have before me, as such Referee, at my office, No. 105 Powers' block, in the City of Rochester aforesaid, on the 25th day of August, 1875, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., the said bonds or coupons, and to make proof before me of their ownership thereof, and the amount due, owing, and unpaid upon said bonds or coupons respectively, for principal and interest. Also, that all persons not presenting or proving such bonds and coupons before me, as such Referee, within the time limited in this notice, will be precluded from sharing in the proceeds of the sale of the mortgaged premises in said judgments decreed, and from any interest therein.—Dated June 8, 1875.

DANIEL B. BEACH, Referee.
COGSWELL & PERKINS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of Sullivan.—JOSIAH H. GAUTIER, Plaintiff, against DUDLEY S. GREGORY, Junior, and Rebecca F. Gregory, his wife, William Spencer, George Spencer, Albert Spencer, Edward Spencer, John Sheeran, and Eliza Sheeran, his wife, Elizabeth Spencer, James F. Fielder, and Michael Sandford, as Administrators of the estate of Thomas Spencer, deceased, James F. Fielder, and Susan Fielder, his wife, Isaiah S. Hutton, and Mary Hutton, his wife, Charles B. Trimble, and Ida Maria Trimble, his wife, William N. Herrick, Peter G. Canfield, Samuel A. Knight, and The Gregory Blue Stone Company—Defendants.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Sullivan, at the County Court-house at Monticello, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Murray street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York City, May 14, 1875.

NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the County Clerk of Sullivan County, in the State of New-York, at Monticello, in said county, on the 17th day of May, 1875.

NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
jy24-1aw6wSa

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LUIS GARCIA, plaintiff, vs. INEZ H. DE L. GARCIA, defendant. Summons—For relief. (Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 132 Nassau street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 8, 1875.

JOHN S. WASHBURN,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 132 Nassau st., New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the eighth day of July, 1875.

JOHN S. WASHBURN,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 132 Nassau st., New-York.

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THE TROUBADOURS,
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Overture, "Egmont"...............................Beethoven
Le Rout d'Omphale.............................Saint-Saens
Hungarian Dances (new)............................Hofmann
Introduction...
Nuptial Chorus... } Third act, "Lohengrin".....Wagner
March Tempo....
Overture, "Midsummer Night's Dream"..Mendelssohn
Reverie...Vieuxtemps
Waltz, "Buergersinn"....................................Strauss
Polonaise, "Mignon"................................A. Thomas

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MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES,

1875.

FIRST MEETING.

SATURDAY, July 24,
TUESDAY, July 27,
THURSDAY, July 29,
SATURDAY, July 31,
TUESDAY, Aug. 3.

SECOND MEETING.

TUESDAY, Aug. 10,
THURSDAY, Aug. 12,
SATURDAY, Aug. 14,
TUESDAY, Aug. 17,
THURSDAY, Aug. 19
SATURDAY, Aug. 21.

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"OLE BULL" VIOLINS AND "HUMMING BIRD" Pianos, Patent Violin Chin-rests, genuine "Ole Bull" Strings, 25 cents. Catalogues free. MUSICAL AGENCY, No. 24 West 14th st.

PIPE ORGANS—ONE SECOND-HAND, SIX STOPS, $400; St. Cecilia organ, new, $500; parlor organ, new, $550; chapel organ, $1,500; one Esty organ, pipe front. H. L. ROOSEVELT, No. 40 West 18th st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALPHONSE P. MONTANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. H. & B. F. Watson, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the thirtieth day of June, 1875.

J. H. & B. F. WATSON,
Proctors for Administrator, No. 291 Broadway,
jy3-1aw6mS* New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE WILKINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 182 Grand street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the ninth day of July, 1875.
jy10-1aw6mS* S. V. R. CRUGER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS DENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office in Jauncey court, No. 39 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1875.

THOMAS DENNY,
Administrator of Thomas Denny, deceased.
my29-1aw6mSa

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. E. Simmons, No. 20 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of November, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1875.

DOLLY H. SMITH, } Executrix and Exec-
JOSEPH M. WARD, } tors of James Smith,
J. E. SIMMONS, } deceased.
my22-1aw6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JORDAN MOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of William M. Hoes, Counselor at Law, room No. 17, No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next. Dated New-York, the sixth day of May, 1875.

MYNDERT VAN BUREN, Executor.
my8-1aw6mS* RUTH ANN WALLACE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. F. BUCKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, at the office of Platt & Gerard, No. 45 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the twenty fourth day of February, 1875.

JAMES W. GERARD, }
JAMES THOMSON, } Executors.
f27-1aw6mS JAMES N. PLATT, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA D. K. DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 48 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next. Dated New-York, the twentieth day of February, 1875.

THEODORE GENTIL,
Administrator with the will annexed.
By ADRIAN ISELIN,
f20-1aw6mS. his attorney in fact.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA AUGUSTA GENTIL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at No. 48 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated, New-York, the twentieth day of February, 1875. THEODORE GENTIL, Executor.

By ADRIAN ISELIN, his attorney in fact.
f20-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEOPHILE JOUANIQUE, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of January, 1875.

CHARLES COUDERT, Jr., Administrator.
jan30-1aw6mS*

PROPOSALS.

TO BOILER MAKERS.

OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1875. }

Proposals for building a boiler for the Light-house tender "Geranium," will be received at this office until noon of the 28th day of July, 1875, when they will be publicly opened.

Plans with specifications can be seen at this office, at the office of the Light-house Inspector, No. 209 South 6th st., Philadelphia, at the office of C. W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 64 Broadway, New-York, where such further information as may be desired can be obtained.

Each proposal should be enveloped, sealed and indorsed "Proposal for building a boiler for the Light-house tender 'Geranium,'" and then placed in another envelope which should be addressed to "The Light-house Board, Washington, D. C." If sent by mail, it should be post-paid. JOHN G. WALKER,
Naval Secretary.

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

REACTION IN BREADSTUFFS.

EXCITEMENT IN THE PROVISION MARKET YESTERDAY—FALL IN PRICES—FREIGHTS QUIET AND BUSINESS LIGHT.

Business in breadstuffs yesterday was the reverse of what it had been through several days preceding. Reports from Europe were against values, advising of more settled weather and much tamer and weaker markets. Advices from the West were generally of lower prices, urgent offerings of produce, largely on speculative account, and of depression and feverishness in the general course of trade. Gold here was again lower. Freight room for European ports on berth and charter was scarce and firm for early use, notwithstanding the light arrivals of produce reported by river and rail within a day or two. All these circumstances operated against our local markets, which were quite dull as compared with the recent extraordinary activity; and prices all closed decidedly off from yesterday's final quotations, which latter were the highest made on the upward movement. Spring Wheat declined about five cents a bushel, No. 1 Milwaukee selling at $1 45 for August, as against $1 50 yesterday; No. 2 Milwaukee, here, at $1 40, as against $1 45 to $1 46 on the latest dealings yesterday; and No. 2 Chicago, which closed last evening, for August delivery, at $1 40, opening to-day at $1 36 to $1 36½, and receding to $1 34½. On the reduced basis, the day's transactions were comparatively light in amount. Corn also fell off about four cents a bushel from the highest point reached the preceding day, and was unusually quiet, with no further movements reported for forward delivery. Oats opened higher, but subsequently declined, and closed weak. Flour was easier and in much less request. The following table affords a comparative view of prices of breadstuffs here at the close of June and on Thursday evening, when the highest figures were reached in our market:

Comparative Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York.

	1875. June 30.		July 22.	
Superfine Wheat Flour, ⅌ bbl	$4 40@	$4 70	$5 35	@$5 85
Shipping Extra Flour, ⅌ bbl	4 90@	6 00	6 00	@ 7 00
Rye Flour, ⅌ bbl	4 30@	5 50	5 10	@ 6 25
Corn-meal, ⅌ bbl	3 65@	4 50	4 10	@ 5 25
No. 1 Spring Wheat, ⅌ bushel	1 21@	1 25	....	@ 1 50
No. 2 Milwaukee do., ⅌ bushel	1 19@	....	1 45	@ 1 46
No. 2 Chicago do., ⅌ bushel	1 14@	1 14½	....	@ 1 40
Mixed Western Corn, steamer, ⅌ bushel	77@	79	88	@ 91½
Mixed Western Corn, sailing vessel, ⅌ bushel	80@	82	91½@	93
State Rye, ⅌ bushel	1 03@	1 05	....	@ 1 19
Mixed Western Oats, ⅌ bushel	62@	64	62	@ 65½
White Western Oats, ⅌ bushel	63@	68	66	@ 72

Yesterday, prices of flour were 10c.@15c., wheat, as already mentioned, about 5c., and corn, 4c. lower than on Thursday evening, which latter is represented by the outside line of quotations.

Exporters were discouraged by the violent fluctuations in the market, which were largely due to speculative action; and this was deemed of serious disadvantage to the country, in its present competition for the control of the food markets of Western Europe. The week's export clearances from this port for European ports comprise 11,300 barrels flour, 1,142,000 bushels wheat, and 277,000 bushels corn. Respectable as these aggregates are, they make a rather slim showing, as contrasted with the enormous aggregate operations in flour, wheat, and corn reported from day to day during the week, the wheat and corn sales for forward delivery, which were unprecedentedly large, having to be counted to the credit of the future. As resulting in part from the restricted export business yesterday, the ocean freight market was quiet, which circumstance, however, was mainly due to the meagre supply of accommodation available for early use, whether on berth or charter.

Lake port receipts reached an aggregate of 82,000 barrels flour, 1,636,000 bushels wheat, 1,069,000 bushels corn, and 352,000 bushels oats—in all instances an increase on those of the preceding week. The estimated movement of breadstuffs from the lake ports last week comprised 98,500 barrels flour, 1,855,000 bushels wheat, 1,253,000 bushels corn, and 302,500 bushels oats, showing in all the footings, other than wheat, (which is a trifling amount less,) an increase on those of the preceding week. The receipts at all the sea-board ports, last week, included 151,000 barrels flour, 1,370,000 bushels wheat, 750,000 bushels corn, and 297,000 bushels oats, thus falling considerably under those of the week preceding. Mr. E. H. Walker, statistician of the Produce Exchange, to whose courtesy we are indebted for these items, also furnishes the following interesting tabular exhibit of the foreign exports of flour and grain from New-York for the week ended July 20, 1875, and their distribution:

To—	Flour, Barrels.	Wheat, Bushels.	Corn, Bushels.
Liverpool	500	124,303	205,917
London	9,131	92,859	....
Glasgow	5,923	48,700	22,376
Bristol	....	102,383	....
Gloucester	....	17 590	....
Penarth Roads	....	54,360	....
Cork	....	241,154	....
Queenstown	....	15,612	....
Cette	....	24,589	....
Oporto	200	12,344	587
Hamburg	200	7,599	....
Bremen	6	....	....
Antwerp	....	20,000	....
Rotterdam	....	74,908	....
West Indies	24,464	....	21,402
British Colonies	6,313	....	4,100
British Guiana	1,850	....	1,100
New-Grenada	1,416	....	....
Venezuela	400	....	....
Brazil	101	....	....
British Honduras	671	....	....
Total week	51,175	836,410	255,482
Previous week	43,864	887,797	145,330
From Jan. 1, 1875.	911,332	12,156,652	6,457,677
From Jan. 1, 1874.	1,240,673	22,262,949	11,837,080
From Jan. 1, 1873.	726,775	7,998,409	7,218,002

Provisions supplied the place of the grain excitement which had measurably subsided, for the moment at least. Chicago advices were of a very severe break in values on mess pork and Western steam lard under speculative manipulations, and our market responded slowly at first but rapidly enough toward the close, resulting decidedly in lower prices here for both pork and lard, especially on options for forward delivery. Western mess pork for August sold here as high as $21 75, but closed at $21 10, and for September up to $21 85, but at the close was offered at $21 30. Western steam contract lard for August sold at 14 5-16 cents early, but was offered at the close at 13 15-16 cents; for September; early sales were at 14 9-16 cents, and final dealings at 14 cents. The business was extensive, and the markets excited and feverish. The bearish temper was very pronounced at the close.

Groceries were active in the lines of coffee, sugar, and molasses, at firmer figures, while cotton sold more freely for forward delivery at a higher range of quotations, but was dull for early distribution at previous figures.

Merchandise generally was somewhat unfavorably affected by the fall in gold, which tended to check operations and weaken values on imported goods.

THE CROPS IN THE SOUTH AND WEST.

PROSPECTS FOR A FAIR WHEAT CROP—HEAVY YIELDS OF CORN, OATS, AND HAY—COTTON AND TOBACCO PROMISE WELL.

The ninth weekly report of the McKillop & Sprague Commercial Agency on the condition of the crops is just issued. It is made up from returns from correspondents in 326 counties in the States named, and dates to the 20th inst.:

Ohio.—Reports of the wheat crop are—short in quantity, but excellent in quality. Corn and hay a very heavy crop, much above an average. A larger area under cultivation will compensate to some extent for the deficiency per acre of the wheat crop, but the Spring frosts and recent heavy rains forbid the expectation of more than a two-thirds crop. Fruit a failure. Oats a large and good crop. Potatoes the same.

Indiana.—In the tobacco-growing section the quantity planted has been unusually large, and the promise is that the crop will be good. Wheat in this State has been injured, as in Ohio, but the entire crop of the State will not fall more than fifteen per cent. short of a full average. Fruit a failure. Hay and oats a very heavy crop. Prospects of a very large crop of corn are good, though in some places the rains of the past two weeks have prevented its being thoroughly cultivated.

Michigan.—Our advices are from nearly every county in the State. Farmers are very busy with the harvest, and are exuberant over the prospect of large crops of everything, except fruit, which will be deficient. Oats and barley now promise the best yield ever known in the State. Corn is very forward for the season, and of healthy appearance. Wheat will be about an average, and except in a few places where rust has caused a partial shrinkage, the berry is very plump and clean. In some counties, viz.: Calhoun, Oakland, Wayne, Washtenaw, and Jackson, the crop is not a full average, but this deficiency is more than made up by the heavy crop in other sections. Wool is a chief staple of the State, and it is now being marketed at a range of thirty-five to forty-two cents. The clip is a trifle larger than last year, and in unusually good order.

Georgia.—There is one-third more land in corn this year than last, and considerably less in cotton. From 111 counties the reports give 150,000 acres more corn, 50,000 acres more wheat, and almost 50,000 less of cotton than last year. Wheat is harvested, and is a splendid crop. Corn in excellent condition and promising a large yield. Cotton late and the plant small, but in very good condition, and the prospect is that the yield per acre will be a full average, though from three or four counties come complaints of drought, which threaten to make the crop short in those counties. From only one, Dooley, is there any complaint of caterpillars, and that is not severe.

Wisconsin.—Two counties—Crawford and Richland—complain of injury by the chinch bug. Aside from these, the reports of the wheat crop are very favorable, and corn, though not far enough advanced to justify a very decided opinion, promises favorably. Our Fond du Lac correspondent writes: "In 1860 we had the largest wheat crop ever raised here, and the prospects are equally good now." From many other counties the reports are almost as good. No hope for the apple crop. The farmers are hopeful, and see the prospects of abundant crops should nothing unfavorable intervene.

Tennessee.—Reports continue favorable. Up to the present the prospect of the cotton and tobacco crops is better than any year since the war. All grain crops excellent. In a few places farmers complain that the wheat is being injured in the shock by rain; but grangers are grumblers.

Iowa.—Complaint is made that corn on the low lands has suffered from too much rain, but wheat, oats, and barley will be a large and good crop. The weather has improved since our last publication.

Kentucky.—The south-western part of the State promises the finest corn and tobacco crop known for twenty years. Hay will be a heavy crop. Wheat will not exceed an average, and fruit will be short.

Alabama.—Advices since our last publication are that farmers and planters generally throughout the State believe that the present crop of both corn and cotton will exceed that of any year since the war. Cotton is doing better and developing better than during the same time or month any year since 1865.

North Carolina.—The oat and wheat crops are by many said to be the best since the war, and by all said to be very good. Corn and tobacco both promise well. Some places report tobacco fifteen per cent. more than an average, and, should the season continue favorable for two or three weeks longer, crops of every kind, except fruit, will be the best for several years. There is an increased area under cultivation.

West Virginia.—Wheat will probably fall one-third short of an average, and fruit is almost a failure. The corn and oat crops will probably be fifty per cent. above an average. The area under cultivation has been increased, and the growing crops are in splendid condition.

THE JULY REPORTS OF THE WHEAT CROP.

SPRING AND WINTER WHEAT PROMISING ABOUT EIGHTY-TWO PER CENT. OF AN AVERAGE CROP.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The returns to the Department of Agriculture for July 1 show the condition of Spring and Winter wheat together at about eighty-two per cent. of an average; Winter wheat, including California, averaging seventy-four and Spring wheat ninety-six. The Spring wheat States in the North-east and North-west are generally in high condition. Of the Winter wheat area, the South Atlantic and Gulf States are generally above the average, but in the Middle States the condition is very low, New-York ranging down to forty-five. West of the Alleghanies the prospect is better, the State averages being between seventy-one in Ohio and ninety-five in Iowa. California reports Winter wheat at seventy-six and Spring wheat at seventy-five.

THE COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.

COL. DUNLAP TAKES POSSESSION OF HIS OFFICE—THE LAW BEARING ON THE CASE.

Col. Thomas Dunlap, the new Commissioner of Jurors, appointed by the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, took possession of his office yesterday. When he entered the little room in the new Court-house which has been set apart for the business of drawing panels for the various courts, he was met by Messrs. Casper C. C. Childs and Cone, the two deputies under his predecessor, Mr. Douglas Taylor, and they informed him that they represented Mr. Taylor, and would not recognize his authority to act in his stead. Mr. Childs then left the office, but Mr. Cone remained at his desk until 4 o'clock. In the meantime Col. Dunlap, by authority of Commissioner Fitz John Porter, who claims to have exclusive charge of all the public buildings of this City and County, had the locks on the door of the office removed and others substituted. He also placed a number of his friends in charge of the room, and took possession of the books and papers. This precaution, however, was unnecessary, as the Deputies of Mr. Taylor, in his absence, were utterly powerless to obtain a writ of quo warranto to contest Col. Dunlap's right to the office, and another difficulty appeared in the fact that the writ could not be had except at the instance and suit of the Attorney General, who is supposed to be, as far as politics are concerned, in harmony with Tammany, whose leaders designed Mr. Dunlap for the important work of drawing jurors.

Mr. Douglas Taylor is said to be at present in Egypt. He was informed yesterday by cable, by his counsel, of the action taken by the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen in ousting him from his office and appointing Col. Dunlap as his successor, but his reply has not been received. It is supposed that he will immediately return to this City, with a view to commence legal proceedings to recover his office.

A TIMES reporter had an interview yesterday with a prominent lawyer in relation to the respective claims of Messrs. Taylor and Dunlap to the position. He gave the following interesting history of the creation of a Commissionership of Jurors, and the appointments made under the law by which the friends of Mr. Taylor contend that he is still in office:

The office of Commissioner of Jurors, said the lawyer, was created by the Legislature in 1847. It took the place of the old Ward Assessors, who, prior to that year, furnished lists to the County Clerk of tax-payers residing in their respective districts, liable to jury duty. At that time, when the office was created, it was no longer necessary for a juryman to be a tax-payer. The act to which I have referred will be found in chapter 495 of the Laws of 1847. It is entitled "An Act in Relation to Jurors in the City of New-York." I will read to you the first and second sections:

SECTION 1. It shall not be necessary as a qualification for any juror in the City of New-York that he shall actually be assessed in the said City, but all persons residing in said City, who shall be qualified to serve as jurors, and not excempted by any of the laws of the State, shall be selected as such whether they have been assessed or not.

SEC. 2. The said jurors shall be selected by a person to be appointed by the Supervisors of said City, the Judges of the Superior Court, and the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said City and County, and he shall be known as the Commissioner of Jurors, and shall appoint one or more assistants.

All the officials, said he, named in the second section formed a convention under the law, and appointed a Commissioner of Jurors. The majority of the Judges and Supervisors of this County were then anti-Democrats, and they appointed Hobart Hawes, a brother of the ex-Controller, to the position. He entered upon the duties of his office, but subsequently the Democrats got into power and the convention was called to remove Hawes. Some of the Judges, however, declined to participate in the political scramble, but the majority of the convention appointed William A. Walker, a Democratic ex-Congressman, to succeed Mr. Hawes. Mr. Hawes refused to give up the office on the ground that all the members of the convention did not attend. Walker, however, ousted him by force. Mr. Hawes contested the matter in the courts, and was ultimately successful, the Judges holding that every member of the convention ought to have been present. A compromise was subsequently effected. Hawes got his back money, and the law was amended so that the majority of the convention could act. After Walker came Ulysses E. French, who was appointed by the same kind of convention. He was succeeded by Douglas Taylor, under the same law, about ten years ago."

"Then," said the reporter, "Mr. Taylor claims the office by virtue of the law of 1847 and its provisions creating the convention by which he was appointed?"

"Certainly," replied the lawyer.

"Under what law does Col. Dunlap claim the position?" inquired the reporter.

"Under the City charter of 1873," replied the lawyer; "section 25 of that instrument empowers the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen to appoint, among other officers, a Commissioner of Jurors, and section 117 declares that the office of the latter shall expire on the 1st of May in that year. The late Mayor Havemeyer nominated Mr. J. B. Varnum to the office, but Mr. Varnum was so convinced that the law was against him that he did not press his claims for confirmation, knowing that he might purchase a pretty dear law-suit. The City charter of 1873 cannot have any power over the position of Commissioner of Jurors.

It has always been regarded as a semi-judicial and County office, and it has been so regarded by Judge Robinson and the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Taylor brought a suit before Judge Robinson to recover his salary at the rate of $15,000 a year. That salary had been fixed by the Board of Supervisors, who passed a resolution that the Commissioner of Jurors should be paid the same amount per annum as the City Judge, who then received the sum named. The Corporation Counsel, however, who appeared for the City, contended, among other things, that the charter of 1873 had legislated the then Commissioner of Jurors out of office, but Judge Robinson and the General Term decided that it was a County office, and that the 'City' charter of 1873 could not touch it.

"Can you tell me," said the reporter, "why Mr. Taylor was removed?"

"Because," said the lawyer, "he refused to exempt jurors at the instance of some poor Tammany men, now out of office, who were making a revenue out of their supposed influence in evading the jury law."

This ended the interview. The reporter subsequently ascertained that Mr. Taylor met Mayor Wickham in June last, in the Manhattan Club-house, and asked him if there was any truth in a rumor, then circulated, that he would be removed. Mr. Taylor added that he was going to Europe, and that he would like the matter decided before he left. Mayor Wickham replied, in the presence of some gentlemen, "I give you my word that I shall not disturb you during your absence, for I shall take no steps about your office while you are away."

Relying upon this assurance, Mr. Taylor proceeded to Europe.

Col. Dunlap has appointed Mr. Gunther K. Ackerman as one of his deputies. It is said that ex-Deputy Chamberlain Whittemore will be offered the office of Collector of City Revenue, which was recently filled by Mr. Dunlap.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE DANCER ROBBERY.

ARREST OF TWO PERSONS ON SUSPICION—TWO OF THE COUPONS STOLEN IN MAY OFFERED FOR SALE.

The robbery at the residence of Mr. Matthias Dancer, No. 50 West Eleventh street, which occurred on the 12th inst., was again brought to public notice by the arrest of Michael O'Farrell, a tailor, and his wife Annie, residing at No. 401 West Fiftieth street, who were taken into custody yesterday by Sert. Murray and Detective Slevin, of the Fifteenth Precinct, aided by Detective Kealey, of the Central Office. The charge against the accused is that they attempted to negotiate two coupons, taken from two United States registered bonds, which were among a large number of coupons which had been stolen from Mr. Dancer's house in May last. The details of the more recent robbery were fully published in THE TIMES the day succeeding its occurrence. During the investigation by the detectives, subsequent to the robbery, it was learned that during the latter portion of last April, and nearly the whole of the next month, a woman named Mary Logan was employed in the house of Mr. Dancer as a servant. She went to the house on the 28th of April. A few days after her trunk was brought to the house by three men, who she represented were two cousins and a brother. The girl remained in the service of Mrs. Dancer until the 25th of May, when she was taken sick and left the house. Her trunk was taken away on the same day, and the day following her departure Mr. Dancer found that the coupons which had been clipped by him from $300,000 of United States registered bonds, representing $20,000, had disappeared. It was evident that the theft had been committed by some person in the house, and the servant girl was suspected. Search was made for her whereabouts, and it was ascertained that she died at St. Luke's Hospital on the 28th of May, three days after she left Mrs. Dancer's service. The matter was then dropped, as no trace of her relatives could be obtained, and was not revived again until the occurrence of the second robbery. It was then discovered that the deceased had a sister who was married to Michael O'Farrell, the tailor, at No. 401 West Fiftieth street. These people were placed under surveillance, and it was found that they bore an excellent reputation as an industrious and respectable couple. In the meantime circulars containing a description of the Virginia State bonds stolen by the thieves during their visit at the Dancer residence, and also the numbers of the coupons supposed to have been stolen by the deceased domestic, were sent to bankers and brokers in this City, so as to prevent their negotiation. Several days ago Capt. Van Dusen, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was informed by Mr. J. J. Cisco, the well-known banker, that a broker named William Clarke, doing business at the corner of Chatham and Chambers streets, had had presented at his office for sale two coupons which he had refused to purchase, and which he subsequently discovered were included in those stolen by the servant from Dancer's house. Sergt. Murray and Detectives Slevin and Kealey, who had charge of the case, called on Mr. Clarke and found that he was absent from the City. He returned yesterday, when Detective Kealey had an interview with him and was informed that on the 16th of June a woman entered his office and offered the two coupons for sale. There was something suspicious about the matter, and he declined to purchase. He gave Kealey a description of the woman who had presented the coupons, and it corresponded so closely with the appearance of Mrs. O'Farrell that the arrest of this woman and her husband followed as a matter of course. Mr. Clarke fully identified the woman, and she was locked up at the Mercer Street Police Station. The husband was placed in a separate cell. They both protested their entire innocence, and denied all knowledge of the coupons. They claim that Mr. Clarke is entirely mistaken. The Police searched the apartments of the prisoners most thoroughly, but did not find anything of a suspicious nature. Yesterday afternoon the prisoners were arraigned at the Washington Place Police Court, and were remanded for examination, which will take place to-day. It is supposed by the Police officers that Mrs. O'Farrell found the coupons in the trunk of her deceased sister and attempted to sell them, not knowing that they had been stolen.

Last evening Sergeant Murray, of the Fifteenth Precinct, succeeded in finding three of the coupons of the Dancer bonds in the premises of the O'Farrells, at No. 401 West Fiftieth street. Other coupons, to the extent of $6,000, were found last night in the cellar of Mr. Dancer's house, so that the secret of the May robbery is fully divulged. But the officers admit that there is no connection between this affair and the late outrage, and that they are no nearer the latter than they were before these recent developments.

AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THE HUDSON RIVER TUNNEL COMPANY.

Chancellor Runyon has granted another injunction restraining the Hudson River Tunnel Company from doing anything toward commencing the construction of the proposed tunnel to New-York. The injunction was granted on the application of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, through their counsel, Attorney General Vanatta. The grounds upon which the application was based have not been made public, but some of Counsellor Vanatta's points were that the tunnel company is not a railroad company under the construction of the General Railroad law, and therefore cannot avail itself of the benefits of that law. He also claims that under the provisions of the Railroad law a railroad company cannot take land under the surface without taking the land on the surface. Counsel for the Tunnel Company were about to make application to the Supreme Court, which lately dissolved Chancellor Runyon's previous injunction, for the appointment of a Commissioner to fill the vacancy in the commission appointed to condemn the acquired lands, caused by the death of J. M. Cornelison, of Jersey City, but Mr. Vanatta claims that the court has no further power in the premises, having once appointed the Commissioners. The death of Mr. Cornelison, he argues, is the misfortune of the Tunnel Company, and no one can be appointed to fill the vacancy. It is said that the railroad company has appealed from the late decision of the Supreme Court to the Court of Errors and Appeals. Although apparently insurmountable legal obstacles have been thrown in the way of the Tunnel Company, they express confidence in their ability to bring the project to a successful termination.

THE ALLEGED NEWARK SWINDLERS.

Jacob L. Barbour and William Young, the two alleged swindlers, an account of whose arrest in Newark was published yesterday, still remain in the County Jail awaiting examination. Barbour has expressed some intention of pleading guilty. The Cashier of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank of New-York visited the jail yesterday, and at once recognized Barbour as the man who recently swindled several parties in New-York in the same way that he attempted to swindle the Lewis Brothers. In February last he entered into negotiations with a tradesman by means of an advertisement to go into partnership with him, and agreed to put $30,000 into the concern. At that time he gave the name of Jacob Corning, and represented himself as being related to the well-known Corning family of Albany. The necessary papers were drawn up by David Dudley Field. This being completed, Barbour and his new partner went to the Merchants' Exchange Bank, where the former deposited to the credit of the latter a certified check for $32,500 purporting to have been drawn by Tiffany & Co., the well-known jewelers. The partner, in accordance with a previous understanding, gave Barbour his individual check for the balance of $2,500, which was promptly cashed, and the swindler disappeared. When the Cashier read the account of Barbour's proceedings in Newark in the papers, he was struck with the similarity of the case, and he was led to visit and identify the prisoner. The Cashier also mentioned two other swindling exploits of Barbour's, and it is inferred that he must have done a very profitable business before he was detected.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday the counsel of the board presented a copy of a contract which he had drawn up for the filling in and grading of the low and sunken lots in One Hundred and Sixth street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, and in One Hundred and Seventh street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, a portion of what are known as the Harlem Flats. The contractors are Messrs. J. D. & E. Crimmins, and they agree to fill in the lots mentioned with fresh earth and rubble stone for $6,500, and to have the work completed by the 1st of September. The board by resolution approved the contract and authorized the President and Secretary to sign and execute the same.

A permit was granted to the New-York Fertilizer Company to compress and bale horse manure on the lots at the foot of East Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, and store the same under sheds at that place for one month.

John McCauley, G. Alvord, John H. Fowler, and Thomas Reilly, were appointed fruit inspectors at a salary of $100 per month, and the board adjourned until Tuesday next.

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

The usual semi-weekly meeting of the Police Commissioners was held yesterday, and the principal business was the submission of the quarterly report to Mayor Wickham. From this document, it appears that on June 30 the Police force consisted of 1 Superintendent, 4 Inspectors, 35 Captains, 133 Sergeants, 2,293 patrolmen, and 78 door-men. The arrests made by this force during the quarter were 22,881. The Street-cleaning Bureau during the same time removed 324,247 loads of rubbish, at a cost of $226,590 22.

The board made an important amendment to the rules, by which it is required that Captains shall be considered in command when in the station-house, except when they have gone to bed. On such occasions it must be entered in the blotter "Captain in reserve." The Sergeant at desk duty then has charge until the Captain resumes command, when it must be entered in blotter "Captain in command." All such entries are to be in the handwriting of the Captain, and whenever the Captain or either one of the Sergeants leaves the station-house he is to enter the time and purpose of such absence on the blotter in his own handwriting. In order to insure obedience to this new rule, any violation of it is to be punished by dismissal from the force. Having made this regulation the board permitted Sergts. Buddington and Loome to exchange places in the Twenty-third and Thirty-third Precincts. Detective Henderson, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was remanded to post duty and transferred to the Twenty-second Precinct. The business of the meeting was concluded by requesting the Board of Apportionment to transfer $15,000 from the unexpended balance of the Police Department for 1874 to the credit of the Committee on Supplies and Repairs.

RAPID TRANSIT.

THE EXTENSION OF THE NEW-YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD.

At the meeting of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday, very little business was transacted. Communications were received from A. J. Russell, William E. Church, Ray Stowe, Edward Charles Oppenheimer, James Eccles, and George E. Pell. Plans were also received from A. J. Russell, W. E. Church, and J. W. Evans. That of A. J. Russell includes both steam and pneumatic power. It is on the arch plan; the road-bed being suspended from the arch, which extends across the street and rests on girders. The Commissioners have directed that a communication be forwarded to the New-York Elevated Railroad Company stating that they will grant them a hearing, some time next week, in reference to the request embodied in their resolution forwarded to the Commission on Tuesday, which asks the privilege of extending the tracks of their road to Hamilton Ferry and to the Grand Central Depot.

The Commissioners seem to be generally in favor of the extension, and think that it would be a material advantage to the public and another step toward the solution of the rapid-transit problem. There are difficulties in the way, however. The taking of a part of the park at Bowling Green for this purpose would, it is thought by some of the Commissioners, establish the undesirable precedent of granting to corporations a portion of the public parks, which are small and few enough as it is, and hardly sufficient to afford a breathing-place for our inhabitants. Whether the Commissioners have the power to grant the railroad company the privilege of crossing the two principal thoroughfares—Broadway and Fifth avenue—in order that the railroad may reach the Grand Central Depot, is a question which is receiving the consideration of the board. It is considered that section 4 of the act deprives the Commissioners of this power, but it is anticipated that counsel for the railroad company will argue that section 32 confers the necessary power on the board.

Mr. Seligman sees no reason why the public should not be admitted to their meetings. Mr. Delemater is of the opinion that their meetings will be sufficiently public for all who are interested. Mr. Mott had no idea of keeping the press from the room, but objected to the flock of insane inventors who would crowd the apartment, and make it generally uncomfortable for every one except the insane inventors.

The Commissioners, as Mr. Seligman puts it, are educating themselves, and he thinks that they will be sufficiently advanced in scientific knowledge by August next to act officially regarding the plans submitted to them. Mr. Seligman himself is favorably inclined toward the "two pillars" plan, as he thinks "they look stronger than the Greenwich Street Elevated Road."

It is thought that if the Elevated Railroad Company fail in getting permission to cross Broadway and Fifth avenue, they will endeavor to get a right-of-way on the East Side, and then reach the Grand Central Depot through the Bowery, and Third or Fourth avenue.

BASE-BALL.

GAME BETWEEN THE CHICAGOS AND ATLANTICS—THE LATTER DEFEATED.

The first game of the season between the Chicago Club and the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, was played yesterday afternoon on the Union Grounds. The attendance was small, not more than 200 persons being present. The game was begun at 3:45, with the Atlantics at the bat, the Chicagos making six runs in the two first innings, while their opponents made none. The only runs made by the Atlantics were in the fourth inning, when they made two. On their side, Cassidy, Moore, and Kessler led at the bat, the former making a three-base hit. Fleet played well at second base, and Nichols did well at third base. On the Chicago side some very good batting was done, Higham and Warren making three and two base hits, respectively. The number of first base hits on this side was large and their fielding good. The game lasted about two hours, and was won by the Chicago Club by a score of 9 to 2, as follows:

ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	CHICAGO.	R.	1B.	P.O.
Fleet, 2d b	0	0	5	Higham, 2d b	3	1	1
Cassidy, 1st b	0	1	12	Devlin, 1st b	0	2	16
Moore, s. s.	0	2	0	Hines, c. f.	1	4	1
Kessler, r. f.	1	2	1	Glenn, l. f.	1	2	1
Pabor, l. f.	1	1	1	Peters, s. s.	2	2	0
Nichols, 3d b	0	0	4	Hastings, c.	1	2	7
Knowdell, c.	0	0	4	Golden, p.	0	1	0
Clinton, p.	0	0	0	Warren, 3d b.	1	2	1
McGee, c. f.	0	0	0	Belaski, r. f.	0	2	0
Total	2	6	27	Total	9	18	27

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantic	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Chicago	1	5	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	—9

Umpire—Mr. Brainerd, of the old Baltimore Club.
Time of game—Two hours.
First base by errors—Atlantic, 3; Chicago, 5.
Runs earned—Atlantic, 1; Chicago, 4.

NOTES.

An interesting and closely-contested game was played in Philadelphia yesterday afternoon between the Mutuals, of this City, and the Athletics, of Philadelphia. The game was won by the Athletics by a score of 6 to 5.

The St. Louis and New-Haven Clubs played a game yesterday afternoon in New-Haven, Conn., the former winning by a score of 6 to 0.

This afternoon, on the Union Grounds, there will be a game between the Chicago Club and the Mutuals, of this City.

There will be a game on the Capitoline Grounds this afternoon, beetween the Concords, of Brooklyn, and the Alpha Club, of Roseville, Newark, N. J.

The Produce Exchange Club, and the Equitable Insurance Club, of this City, will play a game this afternoon on the Capitoline Grounds.

The Madison and Irving Clubs, of Brooklyn, will play a game on the Prospect Park Ball Grounds this afternoon.

On the Camp Washington Grounds in New-Brighton, Staten Island, this afternoon, there will be a game between the Flyaway Club, of this City, and the Staten Island Club.

The Star Club, of this City, will play a game this afternoon with the Hoboken Club on the old St. George's Cricket Grounds on Jersey City Heights, in Hoboken, N. J.

The projectors of the Cincinnati Base-ball Club have secured the following-named professionals: Radcliff, Snyder, and Fields, of Philadelphia; Dorcher, of Washington; Albertson, of Camden, and Freed, of Reading. The other three will probably be secured in a few days.

A BROOKLYN FAMILY FIGHT.

Some days ago, Mr. Charles W. Fredericks, of No. 201 Livingston street, Brooklyn, a man moving in good society in that city, brought an action in Justice Walsh's court, for assault and battery, against Signor Carozzi, a well-known musician, and son-in-law of the complainant. The case, after a tedious hearing, was dismissed. For a number of years there has existed in the family a feud which has resulted in many quarrels, a number of which have been adjusted in court. The case tried before Justice Walsh served only to intensify the angry feelings of the parties concerned. Yesterday morning about 7 o'clock, two members of the family met near the City Hall, and had a personal encounter in the street. The combatants were Carozzi and another son-in-law of Mr. Frederick, named Newton H. Chittenden. The meeting was accidental. Carozzi when about to pass Chittenden coughed and spat on the pavement in a contemptuous manner. Chittenden becoming angry, raised his cane and struck Carozzi several times on the head. Officer Zundt, of the First Precinct, coming up just at this time, arrested both parties. Later in the day they were taken before Justice Walsh, when Carozzi preferred a charge of assault and battery against Chittenden. The latter was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of $20.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

William J. McAlpine, of Albany, is at the Hoffman House.

Benson J. Lossing, of Dover Plains, N. Y., is at the Coleman House.

Albert Keep, President of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company; H. H. Porter, of Chicago, and Col. James H. Howe, of Wisconsin, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Judge Arthur McArthur, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; Hon. J. H. Ketcham, Commissioner of the District of Columbia; Congressman W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut; Gen. D. P. Grier, of Illinois; Gen. A. J. Myer, Chief of the Signal Service, United States Army, and Rev. James Caird, of Troy, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A SMIM FOR LIBERTY.

Yesterday morning eight prisoners confined in the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island were taken up to Randall's Island to work. When returning to the Penitentiary in the evening, all of them jumped overboard at Seventy-fifth street and swam ashore. The alarm was immediately given to Police Head-quarters, and the upper precincts were informed of the escape. As a result of these precautions, the mounted Police were at once on the alert, and they succeeded in capturing James Farley, Patrick Sloane, Timothy Sullivan, and Philip Shaw. The other four convicts were still at large at a late hour last night, but it was believed that all would soon be discovered, and returned to their quarters on Blackwell's Island.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Yesterday the steam-ship Merrimac, for Rio de Janeiro took out 7,755 letters, and fourteen bags of newspapers.

The steam-ship China, bringing the Scythia's mails, arrived in Boston, from Liverpool, yesterday. The New-York mails will be distributed to-day.

Louis Drey, aged sixteen, of No. 479 Washington street, was shot in the palm of the left hand by a strange lad at the corner of Laight and Canal streets yesterday morning. His assailant escaped.

Thomas Dunleavy, aged twenty-eight, of No. 22 West street, fell into the hold of the steamer Merrimac at Pier No. 43 North River, yesterday morning and received serious injuries.

During a quarrel last night between Dora Hyman and Bertha Goldberg, at No. 204 Broome street, the latter struck Mrs. Hyman on the head with a pail, inflicting a very severe wound. The assailant was arrested.

The Treasurer of the Chicago and North-western Railroad reported yesterday that the earnings of the company, after liquidating all expenses, including payment of the interest on all the bonds, amounted to $1,366,000 for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1875.

A fight occurred at 2 o'clock yesterday morning in the saloon No. 192 Chatham street, between Thomas Powers, a sailor belonging to the schooner Mayflower, lying in the North River, and a stranger, during which the latter bit off a portion of the sailor's lip and escaped. The wounded man was cared for at the Park Hospital.

BROOKLYN.

Mr. William A. Furey, the new Tax Collector, will enter on his duties on Monday, and will file his bonds to-day.

The usual weekly prayer-meeting was held at Plymouth Church last evening by Rev. Mr. Halliday, Assistant Pastor. Very few persons were present in the lecture-room.

At a meeting of the Board of Police and Excise yesterday, Frederick Gumbrecht, of No. 1,421 Fulton avenue, had his license revoked for violation of the Excise law, in selling liquor on Sunday.

Frances Kirk, a young girl employed as lady's maid by Mrs. H. J. Cipperly, of No. 440 Washington avenue, was held for examination by Justice Riley, yesterday, on a charge of stealing $800 worth of jewelry from her employer.

Officer Patrick Campbell, of the Tenth Precinct, will be tried before Justice Morse to-day on a charge of arresting and assaulting without provocation a man named James Warden. Warden says that Campbell has frequently threatened to crack his skull.

Suit was commenced in the City Court yesterday by Timothy McAuliffe against Orr, Rowland & Co. for $10,000 damages. McAuliffe, last April, while employed by the defendants, fell down a stairway and had three of the fingers of his right hand cut off by a grooving machine.

Michael Murphy struck Margaret Caldwell, of No. 482 Warren street, yesterday morning, with a club, inflicting a wound which may prove fatal. The woman was in a precarious condition last evening. Murphy escaped. The assault took place in front of a liquor store, but the cause of the quarrel is not known.

Mrs. Mary Terrell, of No. 532 Myrtle avenue, was brought up before Justice Walsh, yesterday, on a charge of attempting to poison her husband. The particulars of the case have already been reported in THE TIMES. As Mrs. Terrell was unprovided with counsel, the case was adjourned until Monday. She denied the charge.

Yesterday United States Marshal Harlow, with a number of his deputies, seized a copper still and a quantity of mash in a shed in the rear of Kerrigan's coal and wood yard on Union street. A man named Myer Ferris, who was in charge, stated that the still and mash belonged to John Eagan and Michael Donnelly. Ferris was taken to Raymond Street Jail, and warrants were issued for the arrest of Eagan and Donnelly.

LONG ISLAND.

The complete census returns for the village of Flushing gives a total populatien of over 17,000.

The annual turf meeting known as the "Huckleberry Frolic" will take place at the Hempstead Driving Park on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Aug. 2, 3, and 4.

Mr. Horan, the Treasurer of Long Island City, asks for a suspension of public opinion. He is now engaged in making up his accounts, and he asserts that when they are closed very little will be found missing.

The Board of Health of Long Island City have declared Oppenheimer's, Miller's, Leopold's, and Simon's fat-boiling establishments to be injurious to the public health, and have ordered the nuisance to be abated.

A company for the propagation of fish is about to be established on the north side of Long Island. The place selected for the establishment—the fishery—is not far from the residence of William Cullen Bryant, at Glenwood, on land owned by Mr. Thomas Clapham, of Roslyn.

At a meeting of the Long Island City Common Council, last evening, the Corporation Counsel was directed to institute proceedings against the Improvement Commissioners, by injunction or otherwise, in order to test the validity of the act to provide for improvements in and adjoining the First Ward.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company contemplate erecting a new iron bridge over the Passaic River, at a cost of $100,000, to replace the present wooden structure.

Charles Allen, a deck hand employed on the tug-boat Sampson, accidentally fell into the Staten Island Sound, opposite Perth Amboy, Thursday night, and was drowned. His body has not yet been recovered.

John M. Marsland has been arrested in Newark, on a charge of embezzlement in 1873. At that time he was in the employ of the New-Jersey Express Company and collected $483, with which it is said he fled to California. He is held for trial.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Paul Lentz, the German tramp, whose body was found at the Millham crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad depot near Trenton, on Thursday evening, returned a verdict of accidental death.

Books will be opened in the office of the Town Clerk of Union Hill, on Wednesday next, to receive objections to the proposed extension of the Bull's Ferry sewer from Gardiner to Fulton street. The cost of the improvement is estimated at $40,000.

In the Hudson County Court of Special Sessions yesterday, Joseph Fober was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary for burglary. Jacob Mersheimer and John Osberg were sentenced to four and two months respectively, in the same institution, for larceny from the person.

Henry B. Potts and John Fitzgerald, residents of Monroe township, became involved in a quarrel Thursday, when the latter attacked the former with a knife, and stabbed him in several places about the body, inflicting dangerous wounds. Fitzgerald was arrested and lodged in jail to await the result of his victim's injuries.

Suit has been commenced in the United States Circuit Court to compel the town of Newton to pay $25,000 in bonds issued by the Town Committee to the Sussex Railroad Company, the authorities having since repudiated the bonds, which are now held by the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company.

Jacob Allison, formerly a real-estate dealer of Newark, but now a resident of Nyack, N. Y., has been placed under $5,000 bonds in the former city, to answer a charge of swindling. It is alleged that he procured $2,500 worth of goods from a grocer named Drerer, and gave in exchange a second mortgage on some property in Ocean County, representing that it was a first mortgage.

AN ASTONISHING FACT

That thousands suffer with piles, ulcers, and bunions, finding no relief. Let them try DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, and have ease at once.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Merrimac, for Rio de Janeiro.—Julio Herreray Obes, Juan J. de Herrera, Jose Pedro Ramirez, Augustin de Vedia, Aureliano Rodriguez, Carlos Gurmendez, Jose Campauna, Osvaldo Rodriguez, Cancido Rovido, Juan R. Gomez, Dr. Euchides A. F. da Rocha, Brazilian Navy; Manuel Anas, Nicholas Hortery and niece, S. H. Dickson, Acting Surgeon United States Navy; W. H. Edwards, Admiral's Secretary, United States Navy; J. R. Latimer, Justo Arraras R. W. Milligan, Passed Assistant Engineer, United States Navy; L. M. Davis, Mrs. C. C. Fitzgerald, Lieut. Andrew Stevenson, United States Navy; P. Foley, wife, infant, and three children, Miss Bachmen, Manuel Barboza.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Olympia, from Genoa, &c.—Miss Stern, Miss Seitz, Cæsar Orsini, A. C. Bethencourt, Guiseppe Sinatra, Marietta Tarancisia.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:49 | Sun sets.....7:23 | Moon rises.10:37

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:41 | Gov. Island.12:30 | Hell Gate...1:52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............FRIDAY, July 23.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships L'Amerique, (Fr.,) Poulzoz, Havre, George Mackenzie; California, Ovenstone, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Merrimack, Weir, Rio Janeiro, &c., W. R. Garrison; City of Berlin, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Celtic, (Br.,) Kiddie, Liverpool, &c., R. J. Cortis; Erin, (Br.,) Andrews, Liverpool, &c., F. W. J. Hurst; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia.

Ship Viscount, (Br.,) Nicholson, Liverpool, Ackell, Tufts & Co.

Barks Anna Oneto, (Ital.) Costa, Cork or Falmouth, for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Rosina, (Ital.,) Gamba, Kings Lynn Dock, Slocovich & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Olympia, (Br.,) Young, Almeria May 31, Genoa June 5, Leghorn 8th, Marseilles 12th, Naples 17th, Sorrento 19th, Messina 21st, Palermo 26th, Mentone 29th, Gibraltar July 4, and Cadiz 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Had strong W. and N.W. winds the latter part of passage: July 20, lat. 41 30, lon. 58 36, passed a National and an Inman steamer bound E.; 21st, lat. 41 21, lon. 63 78, passed bark Levanter, hence, for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Main, (Ger.,) Leist, Bremen July 10, and Southampton 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship George W. Elder, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship John Mann, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Gibson, Bremen June 1, in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co.; is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Ship Princeton, Flagg, Liverpool 45 ds., with coal to order—vessel to William T. Frost.

Ship Dunrobin, (of St. John, N. B.,) Harris, Liverpool June 5, with mdse. to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Everhard Delius, (Ger.,) Herboth, Bremen 45 ds., with mdse. to Herman Koop & Co. Came the northern passage and had fine weather; July 4, lat. 46, lon. 45 25, saw two large icebergs, one of them being about 300 feet high; 5th, lat. 45 43, lon. 47, was surrounded by ten icebergs, the wind W., the weather fine and clear; 9th, lat. 45 13, lon. 48 57, saw two more, one of them about 300 feet high; same day, lat. 44 54, lon. 52 03, spoke schr. Carrie B. Putnam, (of Marblehead,) with 1,100 quintals fish; all well on board.

Bark Ystroom, (Dutch,) De Vries, Amsterdam 52 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Elba, Gover, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Ceres, (Swed.,) Naesman, Maceio, Brazil, 79 ds., via Hampton Roads, with sugar to order—vessel to Teteus, Bockmann & Co.

Bark Prudhoe, (Norw.,) Petersen, Havre 49 ds., in ballast to Tetens, Bockmann & Co.

Bark Luis A. Martinez, (of Pictou,) Horn, St. Thomas 17 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, in ballast to Perkins & Job.

Brig Perces Hinckley, (of Cherryfield,) Small, Cienfuegos 10 ds., with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Brig Britannia, (of New-Haven,) Hotchkiss, Barbados and St. Pierre 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Gipsy, (Dutch,) Payne, Gonaives 12 ds., with logwood and cotton to Kunhardt & Co.—vessel to A. Abbott.

Brig Morning Light, Dill, of and from New-Haven, in ballast to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Brig L. and W. Armstrong, Strong, of and from New-Haven, in ballast to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Schr. Saarbruck, (of Machias,) Clark, Alma, N. B., 8 ds., with lath to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Mabel, Maloney, Calais 5 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Addie M. Bird, Miragoane 14 ds., with logwood to E. Bussell—vessel to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Mary B. Dyer, Oliver, Cat Island 8 ds., with fruit to F. T. Montell & Son—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Sarah E. Douglass, (of Nassau,) Bethel, Eleuthera 8 ds., with fruit to James Douglass & Co.

Schr. Nelly Potter, Howard, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to W. K. Hinman.

Schr. Vraie, Price, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. B. I. Hazard, Brewster, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. E. G. Edwards, Chambers, Baltimore.

Schr. S. E. Jayne, Falkenburg, Virginia.

Schr. Abigail Jennings, Blake, Virginia.

Schr. A. E. Adams, Bonnell, Virginia.

Schr. O. Curtis, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. Astra, (of St. John, N. B.) Haskins, Hillsboro, N. B., 8 ds., with plaster to order—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Abbie H. Hodgman, Leighton, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Fanny Elder, Simmons, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Georgia, Whitney, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. Vulcan, Cole, Gardiner, with lumber to R. E. Jones & Co.

Schr. Sardinia, Holbrook, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Z. A. Paine, Allen, Eastport, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. J. C. Nash, Jones, Jonesport, with spiling to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Sarah B., Sanborn, Machias, with spiling to master.

Schr. Geo. D. Perry, Flynn, Machias, with spiling to master.

Schr. Lucy D., (of Quincy Point,) Hall, Old Harbor, Jam., 22 ds., with log-wood, &c., to A. H. Salomon & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. William M. Nelson, Brown, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Edward Slade, Soper, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Maria Elizabeth, Soper, Richmond, Va.

Schr. Nelly Bodine, Rogers, Virginia.

Schr. Mary Jane, Allen, Virginia.

Schr. John Young, Rogers, Virginia.

Schr. Julius Webb, Risley, Virginia.

Schr. Frank Herbert, Crowley, Boston.

Schr. Laura Robinson, Robinson, Boston.

Schr. Jas. Satterthwaite, Soper, Boston.

Schr. Albion, Hall, Boston.

Schr. Cicero, Matthews, Boston.

Schr. C. J. Ericsson, Adams, Salem.

Schr. Dreadnaught, Allen, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. J. C. Crafts, Greeley, Providence.

Schr. Ario Pardee, Bishop, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. W. & H. Wotherspoon, (of Parrsboro, N. S., new, 193 tons,) Windsor, N. S., 5 ds., with plaster to Wotherspoon Brothers—vessel to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Mott Haven, Collins, Calais, with lumber to E. C. Gates.

Schr. Mary D. Wilson, Noble, Calais, with lumber to J. Boynton's Son.

Schr. Mary L. Newton, McGuire, Calais, with lumber to J. Boynton's Son.

Schr. Ada S. Allan, Allan, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Challenge, Hart, Calais, with lumber to Wilson Godfrey.

Schr. Isaac Sherwood, Engle, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Evergreen, Turner, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Texas, Champlin, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lewis Jane, Buckley, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Successa, Seaman, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Lenthal, Martin, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Florence, Sackett, Pawtucket.

Schr. James English, Barker, Newport.

Schr. Saratoga, Weeks, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. William Babcock, Cook, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Baltimore, Hemingway, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Helen A. Hoyt, Crane, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. J. W. Peasley, Barton, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Louisa, Geer, New-Haven.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, Fall River.

Schr. Charles S. Lovering, Little, Fall River.

Schr. Silas Brainerd, Buell, Wareham.

Schr. Union Flag, Frisbee, Portsmouth.

Schr. Elm City, Kelly New-Bedford.

Schr. Mary Shields, Slocum, New-Bedford.

Schr. E. H. Lewis, Lewis, Virginia.

Schr. Lillie Falkenburg, Falkenburg, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. A. C. Lyon, Lyon, Baltimore.

WIND—Sunset, light, S.; hazy.

SAILED.

Ships Borneo, for Rotterdam; Rozelle, for Liverpool; barks Lizzie H., for Bristol; Hawk, for London; Dux, for Cork; Nellie, for Penarth; Elios, for Antwerp; Erna, for ——; brigs Bris., for Cork; Golconda, for Seville; Pearl, for Port Spain; schrs. A. H. Van Brunt, for Charleston; Warren Sawyer, F. & H. Alcock, and James E. Kelsey, for ——.

MARINE DISASTER.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 23.—The British bark Claus Heftye, Bowman master, from Shields, for Montreal, went ashore on Green Island Rock, off Cape Bonavista, on the 19th inst. The vessel and cargo will be a total loss. The crew were rescued, and have arr. here.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The schr. Swallow, of and from Calais, with plaster to John Boynton's Son, when off Hart Island, at 6 A. M. the 23d, was run into by an unknown coal-loaded schr. bound E., striking her on the port side, cutting away her planking for about five feet and nearly to the water line, breaking her stern, smashing boat and davits, and damaging cabin and deck; after being struck she sunk in ten minutes, the crew escaping to the shore in the boat; the mate was knocked overboard, and called to the unknown schr. for help, but she paid no attention to him, and he was picked up by a boat from another vessel in an exhausted condition.

FOREIGN PORTS.

BRIDGEWATER, N. S. July 21.—Arr. brig Emery, Boston.

HALIFAX, July 22.—Arr. schr. Laborioso, from Oporto. Sld. bark Stella, for Liverpool, Great Britain; brigs Bessie, for Porto Rico, and Bertha, for do.

HAVANA, July 22.—Arr. steamer Juniata, Catherine, Philadelphia.

Sld., 22d, steamer Margaret, Baker, New-Orleans; bark Catalina, (Span.,) Finan, Pascagoula; schr. C. A. Bovey, (Br.,) Scott, N. of Hatteras; brig Tres Auroras, (Span.,) Cabus, New-York.

MATANZAS.—Arr. 22d, brig S. W. Chase, Pattison, New-York; schr. J. W. Coffin, Chisholm, Pascagoula. Sld. 22d, barks Neversink, Jarvis, N. of Hatteras; Elias Stevens, Brown, Baltimore; brig Proteus, Farr, N. of Hatteras; schr. W. L. Bradley, Chase, Falmouth, Eng.

Arr. 21st, brig S. V. Nichols, (Br.,) Chase, Pascagoula.

ST JOHN, N. B., July 23.—Arr. steamer Palm, (Br.,) Pearse, Liverpool. Cld. ship Jane Fish, Brown, Liverpool; bark Harriet Campbell, (Br.,) Taylor, Cork; brig Fannie H., Jennings, Sligo.

Cld. 22d.—Brig Keeper, for Drogheda. Sld. brig M. A. Palmer, (Br.,) O'Brien, Garleston, Scotland, (not Charleston.)

WINDSOR, N. S., July 21.—Sld. schrs. S. S. Jewett, Newcastle, Del., and John Somers, Philadelphia.

YARMOUTH, N. S., July 21.—Arr. brig Victor, from St. Kitts; schr. Eva May, Shaw, Quebec.

QUEBEC, July 23.—The arrivals from sea within the past few days have been more free, and principally foreign vessels.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, July 23.—Sld., for the United States, Henrietta, Madras, Carolina, New World, Harry Buschman, Wilhelmine, Racehorse, Leaping Water, Mangerton, Faith, Faders Minde, Fridlief, Betty, Forsoget, Domenico, Rovigliano.

Arr. out on the 21st, Forest Eagle, Anna A. Rich, Annie Bingay, Bergenseren.

Arr. out on the 22d inst: Georgia, Architect, the latter at Bristol, Friga, Otto and Antoine, and Record.

Arr. out on the 23d inst.: Burnbrae, City of Boston, Nymphen, Raven, Cordillera, and Amicitia.

The National Line steam-ship Denmark, Williams, from New-York July 9 for this port, arr. off Deal at 3 o'clock this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, July 23.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Brooklyn sld. hence to-day for New-York.

The White Star Line steam-ship Britannic left here at 11:30 o'clock this morning for New-York.

ANTWERP, July 23.—The steam-ship State of Nevada, for New-York, passed Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M.

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